The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. V.—NO. 44. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 4, 1826. WHOLE NO. 274.

$2 per annum, payable in advance, $3 if not paid within the year, and $1,25 in advance for six months.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, back of No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second, North side.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for $1, if paid in advance, and so in proportion.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

GLOOM OF AUTUMN.

Hail ye sighing sons of sorrow!
View with me the autumnal gloom;
Learn from this your fate tomorrow,
Dead, perhaps laid in the tomb:
See, all nature fading, dying,
Silent, all things seem to mourn;
Life from vegetation flying,
Brings to mind our mournful urn.

Nations die by dread bellona,
Through the rage of tyrant kings;
Just like plants by pale pomona,
Fall, to rise in future springs:
Mournful scene, when vegetation,
Dies by frost, or worms devour;
Doubly mournful when a nation,
Dies, by neighbouring nations power.

Death and war, my mind depresses,
Autumn shows me my decay;
Brings to mind my past distresses,
Warns me of my dying day.
Autumn makes me melancholy,
Strikes dejection thro' my soul;
While I view my former folly,
Waves of sorrow o'er me roll.

Do I hear the air resounding,
With expiring insects rise;
Are their moans, to me how wounding,
Emblems of my age and size.
Hollow winds about me blowing,
Noisy waters round me rise,
While I set my fate deploring,
Tears fast streaming from my eyes.

What to me are autumn's treasures,
Since I know no earthly joy?
Long I've lost all youthful pleasures,
Time must youth and health destroy.
Pleasure once I fondly courted,
Shar'd each bliss that youth bestows;
Ah! to see how then I sported,
Now embitters all my woes.

Age and sorrow since have blasted
Every youthful pleasing dream;
Quivering age with youth contrasted,
Shows how short our glories seem:
As the annual frost is cropping
Leaves and tendrils from the trees,
So my friends are yearly dropping,
Tho' old age or dire disease.

Fast my sun of life's declining,
Soon shall set in endless night;
But my thoughts pure and refined,
Rise to future life and light.
When a few more years are ended,
When a few more springs are o'er,
When a few more griefs I've tasted,
I shall fail to rise no more.

Former friends, O, how I've sought them,
Just to cheer my drooping mind,
But they're gone, like leaves in autumn,
Driv'n before a dreary wind.
Cease this fearing trembling, sighing,
Death shall break the sullen gloom;
Soon my spirit, fluttering, flying,
Must be borne beyond the tomb.

ANNA.

LINES.

Sigh not for love, 'tis false, deceiving,
'Tis the beacon light of wo;
Oh! how oft have I, believing,
Let the tear of pleasure flow.

Oh! I've lov'd—ah! lov'd sincerely,
More than simple words can tell:
All those charms I lov'd so dearly,
This torn heart now bids farewell.

Sigh not for love, 'tis fancy's treasure,
Gilded o'er with sorrow's gloom;
'Tis a pleasing, nameless pleasure,
Leading beauty to the tomb.

Sigh not for love—its name can borrow
Charms from life's deceitful show;
'Tis a whirlpool fill'd with sorrow,
'Tis a rainbow deck'd with wo.

SYLVAN.

LINES.

Oh, who can wander through the darksome vale
Of this insipid life, and dread the tomb?
Tumults and trials, pestilence and woe,
Dark shadows of despair, and joyless change
Of one disastrous sorrow for another,
Awaits us here.—Sickness and suffering,
Falsehood and venom'd guile, with varied pangs
Tend on our being, steeping life in tears—
Fortune may dazzle for a little while,
And bathe the soul in sensual oblivion,
Yet will remorse, and fang'd repentance come,
And thought's dark demons, pay with angry tortures,
The past that was so sweet, and is so bitter—
The wretched sons of indigence, alas!
What anguish'd throbs are theirs! a wife, perchance,
Once blooming as the May-born blushing rose,
Now wan and pale with weeping, gazes on
The pledge of love she fondles in her arms,
And sighs to see it smile—yes, sighs to see
The cherub's ignorance of the black mists
Which hang above its parent's earthly fortunes—
Oh! God, and is it not an awful spectacle
To look upon a virgin, withering
In want's decay; or worse than thought may paint,
Flung shamefully upon a wretched world,
An outcast of dishonour; all the sweets
Which bloomed redundantly around her youth,
Pluck'd by a villain's guile. It is, it is;
And tho' such wretchedness may well be deemed
A blasting blot upon mankind's escutcheon,
Too oft 'tis evidenced among her children!
And love! the holiest bond that God has given
To gild the dark career of human fate,
Alas! alas! how is thy shrine debased!
Falsehood is kneeling there with downcast eyes,
Feigning such pulses as may never swell
Within the reckless changeling's callous breast—
Why is it thus, high Heaven! oh, why is love,
Pure and unsullied as a seraph's thought,
Banish'd, an exile from the hearts of men!
Affection, on this bliss forsaken earth,
Is but the shadow of the labors glow
Blending the spirits in celestial realms—
'Tis true, the faded cheek and sunken eye,
Or quivering lip of woman, oft has been
The emblem of a wrong'd and broken heart,
The symbol of a constant, fervent bosom;
Yet *these* are witnesses that *man* is false—
And Friendship! is there such a tie on earth?
I dreamed in childhood that I had a friend,
And blent his image graven on my heart
With all the images of truth and faith,
That youth can picture in its visioning—
It was alone a dream, and I awoke
Untrammed from its delusion, with a heart
Wither'd and sapped of almost every hope!—
Yet there is one, to whom my feelings cling
Ere I had lost the child—such living robes
Of life and light, and loveliness and truth
Encircle her, to my imagination,
That she seems almost too pure to mingle with
An erring spirit dark and gross as mine!
Yet could *that* being change—oh, God! the *thought*
Is desolation's chill! yet *could she* change,
The grave, the faithful grave, alone should be
The end of all my hopes, the boon of misery!

W. C. B.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

While we possess a multitude of historical works upon the ancient and modern history and geography of the Eastern Continent, it can be safely asserted that we have none as yet upon the AMERICAN CONTINENT and ISLANDS, which form one half of the habitable Globe, unless we take some small parts, for the whole; a very deplorable habitual mistake.

All the Universal histories of Schools or Closets, are confined to the Centre of Asia, the South of Europe and Northern Africa, the remote Regions even of these countries being hardly glanced at. Upon AMERICA they are generally silent, unless a mere sketch of some Colonies be casually added.

Yet we have some works that bear the title of American History. But this title is always a false one, since it never fulfils what it implies.

Thus Robertson has written or begun a History of America, and his fine style, added to his previous reputation as a Historian, has given a currency to his work, which contains merely an account of the first discoveries and conquests of the Spaniards in America, during about 40 years, with a slanderous sketch of the native Americans. And this is deemed by many the whole History of America worth knowing: which is as correct as if the whole Roman History or English History worth knowing was to consist in the overthrow of the Roman Empire by the Goths, or the Conquest of England by the Normans.

Holmes has written the annals of America, which are an abridgment of Robertson, with a sketch of the Colonies and United States.—But he is nearly silent on the Spanish, Portuguese, French and Dutch Colonies.

Raynal's work is the best Colonial History of America, although very deficient in many points, and he does not attempt to go beyond Columbus.

We have also histories of the United States, or of the West Indies under the name of American History: which is as much a blunder as if a History of New Jersey was called the History of the thirteen or twenty-one United States.

Yet many valuable historical works have been published in Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, Dutch, Latin, and even English, on the Colonial History of NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA; including even the Ancient History (previous to Columbus) of Mexico, Guatimala, Peru, Chili, Iceland, Greenland, &c. among which Clavigero's Mexico, Molina's Chili, Southey's Brazil, Juarro's Guatimala, Edward's West Indies, &c. are well known in the English Language.

No-one has, however, attempted to connect all those materials, and write a popular National History of this Continent; because the task was too laborious, and much more arduous than writing a History of some well known Region; to which effect nothing is required but a good style, and selection of materials.—Not so with a true Historian of America; many other qualifications are indispensable—he must know many languages in order to consult writers in various idioms: he must be able to compare the American Languages with all others, in order to follow the Historical clue which they afford—he must travel to observe the Ancient Monuments of the country—he must glean facts from 1000 sources, and visit distant Libraries to consult rare works—he must know how to reject Fables, and make use of Traditions, Annals and Documents with the utmost impartiality.

These and many other difficulties, have prevented writers from entering the field. Thus AMERICA has no general Historian as yet; and this important branch of Literature may be considered a blank.

It is under these circumstances that the attempt has been made, by an industrious, persevering and well qualified friend of ours, Professor RAFINESQUE, to write an outline of our general History, for which we refer to his Prospectus printed in this number.

It is not without due deliberation that we venture to recommend his AMERICAN HISTORY to the patronage of the public. We know that he has been engaged for many years in collecting his materials from all quarters; that he has visited the principal Libraries of the United States to seek for rare works, that he has consulted writers in six different languages, and compared all the known American languages with each other, so as to reach accurate results in the obscure points of our Ancient History.

He has besides travelled several thousand miles, to survey our Ancient Monuments himself, and see our native Tribes. Being a Naturalist and Botanist he has used the Natural Sciences as auxiliaries to prove many important historical facts: to trace the importation into America of Maize, Cotton and Tobacco, with other plants, in early times; and prove by Geology the Revolutions of the Soil.

By these means he has succeeded to unfold several Revolutions of mankind and nations in America; he has traced the first system of American Chronology ever attempted, and rescued from oblivion the Ancient Geography of this Continent; of which he will give correct Maps drawn by himself, as well as various plans of Ancient Towns and Monuments still existing, and proving beyond a doubt the former existence of many great Empires on our Soil.

His materials were so ample as to justify the publication of a large work in 4 or 5 volumes, with 100 Maps and Plates, but to render his labours more useful and attainable he has reduced them to 2 volumes with 25 Maps and Plates: which are offered at a cheap rate, so as to become a manual to our general History.

As a Pioneer in this new path, he may after a while be followed by many voluminous Copists, and Commentators, such as have made the press groan on the Eastern History—his object was now accuracy united to impartiality, with concise details, precise facts, and a complete connection of the whole, brought down to our time, and including therefore the interesting late transactions in Spanish and Portuguese America, followed by the complete emancipation of our Continent. True History is no longer a dry account of rulers and their deeds, but a survey of Nations, their civilization, transactions and achievements.

HISTORICUS.

FEMALE GENIUS & BEAUTY.

It was once observed by a pugnacious poet, that women were only qualified to "suckle fools and chronicle small beer;" but little did he dream, in his dark philosophy of splenetic misogyny, that the [illegible] Stael, a Lady Morgan, and a Miss Edgeworth, should deck the diadem of literature with its most brilliant gems, make the temple of the Muses fit for the reception of the Graces, and clothe the barren field of female authorship with the flowery and picturesque foliage of sublime sentiment and exalted feeling, flushed in a graphic elegance of diction, as refined as ever love conceived, or poetry dictated. The names of these unrivalled ladies, the glory of their own sex and the admiration of ours, shall be embalmed in immortality, and retain to the latest times, their mystical influence, as the evoquing spell that will conjure up the most pleasing and endearing recollections in every mind, owing subjection to the sovereignty of genius.—The boundless expansion and versatility of intellect that illuminate the writings of Madam De Stael and Miss Porter, have filled Europe and America with admiration: and the erudite and splendid productions of Miss Edgeworth, have enriched English literature with as pure and sparkling an ore as philosophy could raise out of an inexhaustible mind, that is alive to the various sympathies and feelings that govern and direct the passions of humanity. In the works of Lady Morgan we find every subject arrayed in the seducing charms of sentimental sorcery, and rendered still more attractive by the graceful drapery of flowery diction. In the romantic enthusiasm of patriotism—in the passion and energy that distinguish her vindication of her country; in the magnificence of style, and in the vivid portraiture of Irish character, she is eminently superior to Miss Edgeworth. On reading her "ITALY," we are astonished by the bright effulgence of her views, the power of her descriptions, and the philosophic musings and wrapt conceptions, which pervade the pages of that celebrated work—a work which, while it filled the sceptred despots of the "Holy Alliance" with terror, drew forth from Lord Byron, the memorable and laudatory compliment, which our fair countrywomen prize more highly than all the imperial commendations which the Cæsars and Czars could bestow upon their adulating favorites.* We compassionate the tasteless critic who is not delighted with the beauty of her style, and the glow of her sentiments, when she touches the affections and passions of the human heart; as, like Goethe and Rousseau, her pages are fraught with that spirit of impassioned eloquence, which impresses upon her compositions the seal of rapturous enchantment, and enlarges our ideas and liberalizes our mind, while it strengthens those bonds of philanthropy that bind us to our fellow creatures. The power of woman in this literary age, is become as potent from intellectual influence, as she was formerly from personal attraction. Still we must grant, that even in ancient times, those women who governed the hearts and understandings of men with the most unbounded sway, owed their power, less to the witchery of beauty and the charms of youth, than to the strength of mind and cultivation of talent. A woman of elegant personal exterior, without the polish of accomplishment, is like a flower without perfume. Aspasia possessed neither youth nor beauty when Socrates became her disciple, and imbibed the principles of the philosophy of love at her feet; and her charms were faded when Athens was governed by her decrees thro' the medium of Pericles. Corinna, of whose talents we read so much, and of whose beauty we know so little, presided over the studies as well as the heart of Pindar. The splendid abilities of Catharine of Russia raised her from a cottage to a throne. Madame de Maintenon in the decline of life, by the magnetism of her conversation, and the brilliancy of her accomplishments, had more power over the heart and councils of the despotic Louis XIV. than the fascinating La Valliere in all the winning attractions of youth, or Montespan in all the alluring splendour of beauty; and if we are to credit the assertions of Dio, the only gallantry the voice of scandal could lay to the charge of Cicero, was his devoted attachment and literary correspondence with *Cærellia*, a female wit and philosopher of seventy. It has been acknowledged by the Emperor Napoleon, that the colloquial brilliancy and gay vivacity of Josephine could chase away the gloomy spirit of care from his perturbed mind, sooner than the conjugal endearments and amatory dalliance of the lovely daughter of the Cæsars. A woman merely beautiful may attract; a woman polished, with a mediocrity of education, may please, and both united may have a transient triumph over the heart of man; but it is sense and virtue, embellished by the graces of accomplishment, that only fasten on the mind and enchain the affections: if to these precious qualities are added animation of temper, cheerful disposition, and softness of manners, the power of their possessor becomes altogether irresistible; it is fondly acknowledged by the heart—it is ratified by the understanding, and it exalts every delight the senses can bestow.

* "Lady Morgan is a fearless woman, and the most talented in Europe."—*See Bridges on the genius and character of Lord Byron.*

THE MYSTERIOUS GUESTS.

About six years ago, two Englishmen one day arrived at Calais in the Dover packet. They did not take up their quarters at the hotel of M. Dessein, on which the author of the *Sentimental Journey* bestowed such celebrity, but went to an obscure inn, kept by a man of the name of Du Long. They desired to have his best apartments, spent a great deal of money, relished the produce of his wretched kitchen, and thought his adulterated wine perfectly genuine. From day to day Du Long supposed they would continue their journey, and proceed to the capital; for that they had come merely to see Calais, was an idea too absurd to enter any body's head. But so far from continuing their journey, and proceeding to the capital, they did not even inspect what was worth seeing at Calais, for except going out now and then to shoot snipes, they kept close at home, eating, drinking, and doing nothing. 'They may be spies,' thought the host, 'or runaways, or fools. No matter—what is that to me? They pay honestly.' When he was sitting on an evening over a pint with his neighbour and relation the grocer, they used to rack their brains about the mysterious guests. 'They are spies,' said the grocer, 'one of them squints with his left eye;' 'A man may squint without being a spy,' rejoined the host. 'I should take them for runaways, for they read all my newspapers, probably for the sake of advertisements.' His kinsman then assured him that Englishmen spend at least a twelfth part of their time in reading newspapers. The conclusion to which they generally came, was, that as the said foreigners were apparently neither spies nor runaways, they could not possibly be any thing else than fools. Here the matter rested. In this opinion Du Long was still more confirmed, when, at the end of a few weeks, one of his guests, an elderly man, thus addressed him: 'Landlord, we like your house, and if you will acquiesce in a certain whim, it is probable that we might continue for a long time to spend our money with you.' 'Your honors have only to give your commands; an innkeeper is, by profession, the slave of all the whims that throng to him from all the four quarters of the globe.' 'You have, to be sure,' continued the guest, 'had a prodigiously large beast painted on your sign, but your house is only a fly among inns, it scarcely contains three tolerable rooms, and unfortunately they all look into the street. We are fond of rest; we want to sleep. Your watchman has a very loud voice, and the coaches roll the whole night along the street, so as to make the windows rattle. We wake every quarter of an hour to curse them, and fall asleep again, to be again awaked in another quarter of an hour. You must admit, my dear fellow, that this is enough to destroy our health and exhaust our patience.' The host shrugged his shoulders—'How can it be helped?' 'Very easily,' replied the stranger; 'if you are not afraid of a little expense, in which we will go halves, without requiring at our departure the smallest compensation.' Du Long, whose barren field had, since the arrival of the Englishmen, been daily fertilized with a shower of guineas, promised to do all in his power to satisfy his guests, but he could not help the rattling of the coaches or the bellowing of the watchman. 'Neither is it necessary,' answered the stranger. 'Behind your house you have a little garden, though you are no lover of gardening, for, except a little parsley for your soups, I observe nothing in it but nettles. The old garden wall too, in spite of its thickness, is just ready to tumble. Suppose you were to make use of this space to run up a little building, a sort of a pleasure house, even if it was to contain no more than a couple of rooms. It might be supported by the old wall, by which means a considerable part of the expense would be saved, and the wall itself would be propped up. As I just now mentioned, for the sake of a quiet lodging, we would willingly defray one half of the costs, and when we are gone the building will be yours; you will then have a couple of convenient rooms to let. If on the other hand, you object to our proposal, we must leave you.' The host, however, had not the least objection, though he thought within himself—'My kinsman and I were right enough in concluding that these people were fools.' He immediately sent for a brick-layer; the place was examined, and the Englishmen described what they should like to have done. Joists and bricks were quickly brought, three light walls were run up, and the old garden wall formed the fourth, from which sloped a half roof so that the whole looked more like a woodhouse, than a habitation; but the strangers were satisfied, and Du Long laughed in his sleeve.

Two months thus passed in mutual content; the golden spring flowed abundantly, though the wine grew worse and worse every day. The two Englishmen very seldom quitted their lodging, where they ate, drank, and read the newspapers. The only thing that surprised the landlord of the Golden Elephant was, that for the sake of nocturnal repose they had built a house for themselves, and that now he very often perceived a light the whole night through in their apartments. He once conjectured they might be coiners but as all the money spent passed through his hands, and their guineas, after a most careful examination, were always found to be good, his kinsman and he had no other alternative than to set them down for fools. One fine day in autumn he saw them go out with their guns slung over their shoulders. They told him they were going to take the diversion of snipe shooting, and they took leave of him for three days. The three days passed, and so did the fourth, but the strangers did not make their appearance. On the fifth Du Long shook his head—on the sixth, his kinsman began to shake his also; on the seventh this suspicious circumstance was communicated to the police—and on the eighth, the deserted habitation was broken open with all the formalities of law. On the table was found a billet, the contents of it were as follows:—'Dear landlord—If you have any acquaintance with history, you must know that the English were once, during a period of two hundred and ten years, in possession of Calais; that they were at length driven out of it by the Duke of Guise, who treated them in the same manner as our Edward III. did the French, that is drove them out of the town and seized all their effects. Not long since, we were so fortunate as to discover, in a chest of old parchments, deeds that proved that one of our ancestors formerly possessed at Calais a large house, on the site of which three houses stand at present; yours is one of the three. When our ancestor was obliged to flee, he buried his gold and silver at the foot of a thick wall, which is still in existence. Among his papers were found one which afforded satisfactory information respecting the situation of the building. We immediately repaired to Calais, and luckily found a public house on the spot so interesting to us; we took lodgings in it, examined every thing, and concerted measures to take possession of our lawful inheritance without exciting notice. In what manner we removed all obstacles is well known to you. The great hole, and the empty iron chest, which you will find under the wall in your chamber, are proofs that we have been successful. We make you a present of the chest, and advise you to fill up the hole, and to give yourself no further concern about us; all inquiries will be in vain as the names we went by were only assumed.—*Farewell.*' The landlord of the Golden Elephant stood stock still, and with open mouth. His kinsman came; both looked at the hole, and then at the empty chest, and then at one another, and agreed that the strangers were not such fools as they had taken them for.

THE MORALIST.

"Quo me, Bacche, rapis tui Plenum."—*Hor.*

Vices are dangerous in proportion to the insinuating manner in which they present themselves. From open profanity, and wickedness, the mind instinctively shrinks; for, corrupt as our natures are, we must arrive at the climax of such impiety by successive steps. Intemperance, aware of this, makes her first addresses to the unconscious youth arrayed in the garb of innocence. She keeps from view her native deformities, and the list of evils, which are her certain concomitants. She has sown her seeds in places of public amusements; and lest the youth should be apprised of his danger, she has given them the name of innocent indulgences.

This arch deceiver, first corrupts the taste of those whom she wishes to decoy, with cordials and stronger liquors, which she calls antidotes for melancholy. These gratify the palate, and ensnare the heart of the youth, until his taste has been corrupted; and until, by frequent use they are rendered too insipid to give the accustomed gratification. Now when apathy and languor seizes his mind, he desires some remedy for his present dulness. Intemperance presents the fatal goblet, and instead of saying "non alia bibam mercede," he quaffs the poisonous contents. She has now a powerful influence over the youthful heart; and, though concealed, is exerting an attractive force, and, like a magnet, is drawing him into her fatal vortex. The youth has now arrived to a critical stage in his mortal career. From taking his potation after dinner, he has arrived to such perfection in this fatal art that he takes his glass with every friend he meets. Thus he goes on in his march of perfection, until he is initiated into all the rites and orgies of Bacchus.

Time would fail to enumerate all the evils attendant upon his after life. The habit which he has almost insensibly formed becomes stronger and stronger, till the chains of a moral necessity bind him to his vicious practice. All motives to retrieve his character are ineffectual: they cannot allure him from his devious paths. Parental tears are shed in vain; and the heaving bosom of the mother is seen by the profligate son without one emotion. The affection of a wife; her prayers and her distresses move him not—his little babes, with all their artlessness, clinging around him, are unnoticed; and all the endearments of the domestic circle have been banished from his breast.

He goes out from his father's house, or from his wife's protection; and without a friend to shed the tear of pity over his follies, he becomes the object of contempt—he pursues his course of iniquity, until his health has been impaired, and until his moral perceptions have been so blunted that he calls "good, evil, and evil good." The stream of time is now floating him along with a velocity, which is rendered imperceptible by its greatness, and unconscious of his danger, he amuses himself with the surrounding objects, till, on a sudden, his reverie is interrupted, by arriving at the outlet of time! The stream launches him forth into eternity; and the curtain drops which conceals from mortal view the world of spirits.

ROMEO.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

There is one small circumstance in nature which has oft been to me a cause of admiration. It is my delight to observe the operations of nature in all her works—while walking in the garden my attention was forcibly attracted by the vine of a bean in full vigor, stretching itself into the open air—soon after I observed it inclining in the direction of a tree of some considerable size, growing not far from it. Thinks I to myself, it will now twine itself round the trunk of that tree in order to obtain support for its weak frame—but to my astonishment, it passed it and another of a smaller trunk, and continued its growth until it reached a tall slim pole at some distance from it. To this it attached itself with all the strength its weak frame was capable of affording it. Strange indeed, thought I—but how like the tendrils of the human heart.—The affections wander to seek some object worthy of them. Another's eye would choose to fix upon the first or the second, that comes within its reach. But not so—nature must have its course, and when the heart congenial with its own presents itself, an union takes place which increases with their growth and strengthens with their strength—again thought I, what a moral lesson is here taught us—as the vine never flourishes so well where human aid is necessary to the operations which should be effected by nature alone, or less in perfect accordance with it, so where compulsion is used in effecting the union of two hearts, between which a mutual attachment does not exist, peace and happiness can never flourish, but a drooping, desponding spirit will be read in the countenance, and an untimely grave must be the ultimate result.

PHILOPHEUS.

THE YELLOW SERPENT

OF MARTINIQUE.

The yellow Serpent of Martinique has for a long period been the object of so much dread, that that alone perhaps has retarded the population of the island for a century. In spite of the assiduity with which it is pursued, and the numbers that are killed, it still occasions annually the death of a considerable number of individuals, especially among the negroes. Its length is sometimes greater than seven feet. It is called the yellow serpent because frequently found of that color, but there are some which are blackish, and others spotted with black. Its venomous denticles are about fifteen lines long. Along the belly it has from 220 to 260 scales, but uniformly 60 on the under side of the tail. In other respects it has all the characteristics of the other species of its kind. Its celerity of motion, except in the time of digestion, is alarming. Its fierce instinct teaches it to dart out upon passengers, and commonly it has already assumed a hostile position ere it is perceived; rolled up spirally, its head being the top of the sort of cone which it forms, it takes but a moment to reach its victim. M. Moreau de Jonnes asserts that it is able to erect itself upon itself, and then exceeds a man in length. Its ear is very acute, and it is roused by a slight noise. Its eyes projecting and lively, by means of enlarging or contracting the pupil, can be made to look or not like those of cats. It keeps in dark places, and chooses to set [illegible] lowering cloudy days, as the seasons for taking its prey; it lives to a great age. When the head of one is struck off, the body continues to be spontaneously agitated for eight hours, and longer, if any external force is applied. It has been believed that a person may become aware of its being near by the tainted smell which it exhales, but nothing is more dangerous than trusting to this indication—they do not all emit this odour, and those which do, not at all times. The productiveness of this dangerous animal is extraordinary; from 30 to 60 young ones at a litter. At birth, they are from 8 to 12 inches in length, and already possess all their faculties. Frequently 60 or 80 of them are discovered in gathering the crop of one field of sugar-canes, and these the offspring of only one or two mothers. The immense breadths of cane afford them their principal retreats, and thus it is that the advance of cultivation is favorable to these noxious creatures, and increases instead of diminishing this number. Their means of subsistence, no less than their places of shelter, have been multiplied, as the prodigious quantity of rats which come along with the Europeans now fill the whole island. They prey upon birds, other reptiles, and all small four foot animals.

What is, perhaps, the most extraordinary thing in the history of this serpent is, that all the Antilles are free from it, with the exception of three—Martinique, St. Lucia, and Becouia; the others have no venomous serpents whatsoever. The Caribbees pretend that they were introduced from the Continent, along with a hostile settlement; but it is also possible that they may have been brought by the currents, if it were only upon some of the trunks of trees which are so often hurried on with them.

It is very dangerous at Martinique to pass the trunks of trees in the woods, as this animal frequently reposes there; or to push the hand into birds-nests, where they often remain squatted, after having devoured the eggs of the young. Poultry is very attractive fare for them, and they frequently conceal themselves among the reeds of which the roof of the cottages are formed. They retreat also, during the day, into the hole of rats or crabs. These reptiles are seldom to be seen in the towns, unless it be the young ones which are carried thither among bundles of fodder. The inefficacy of the efforts of man to destroy this plague has led to the introduction of some English terriers of a particular kind, which have already been very serviceable.

M. de Jonnes recommends the introduction of the serpent bird of the Cape of Good Hope—that long-legged bird of prey, which is of so essential service in South Africa. The experiment was tried, but did not at first succeed.—*Analyse des Travaux de l' Academie Royale des Sciences.*

PRINCIPLES OF FEMALE COSTUME.

A loose drapery is always cooler in summer, warmer in winter, and at both seasons less adapted to transmit sudden changes of temperature, than a tight dress.

A loose drapery may always be disposed either beautifully or gradually; a tight dress is always ugly, and generally ridiculous.

The small head-dress and enormous train characterize the more stately dame, while the large hat or bonnet, and shorter dress, distinguish the livelier girl.

The shawl is adapted only for tall and thin figures; but it admits of no very fine effects even for them, while it is ruinous to shorter and *en bon point* figures, however beautifully formed.

The scarf is better adapted for all figures; it corresponds exactly to the *peplum* of the ancient Grecian women, and it admits of the same expressive arrangements.

A person, having an oval face, may wear a bonnet with a wide front, exposing the lower part of the cheeks. One, having a round face, should wear a closer front: and if the jaw is wide, it may in appearance be diminished by bringing the corners of the bonnet sloping to the point of the chin.

The Scottish bonnet seems to suit youth alone. If a mixture of archness and innocence do not blend in the countenance which wears it, it gives a theatrical and bold air.

Hats always give a masculine look; and those turned up before gives a petit air.

A long neck may have the neck of the bonnet descending, the neck of the dress rising, and filling more or less of the intermediate space. A short neck should have the whole bonnet short and close in the perpendicular direction, and the neck of the dress neither high nor wide. Persons with waists too large may render themselves less before by a stomacher, and behind by a corresponding form of the dress, making the top of the dress

...across the shoulders, and drawing it in ... to a narrow point at the bottom of the waist. ... may have a wide skirt, or several ... or both of them, shorter ... but as long as can be conveniently worn. Tight ... the feet look large and the ankles clumsy.

THE VAMPIRE.

We will now take a view of the Vampire.—As there was a free entrance to the vampire in the loft where I slept, I had many a fine opportunity of paying attention to this nocturnal surgeon. He does not always live on blood. When the moon shone bright, and the fruit of the banana tree was ripe, I could see him approach and eat it. He would also bring into the loft, from the forest, a green round fruit, something like the wild guava, and about the size of a nutmeg. There was something also in the blossom of the Sawarri nut tree which was grateful to him; for, in coming up Waratilla creek in a moonlight night, I saw several vampires fluttering round the top of the Sawarri tree, and every now and then the blossoms which they had broken off, fell into the water. They certainly did not drop off naturally, for, on examining several of them they appeared fresh and blooming. So I concluded the vampires pulled them from the tree, either to eat the incipient fruit, or to catch the insects which often take up their abode in flowers. The vampire in general measures about twenty-six inches from wing to wing extended, though I once killed one which measured thirty-two inches. He frequents old abandoned houses and hollow trees; and sometimes a cluster of them may be seen in the forest, hanging head downwards from the branch of a tree.—The vampire has a curious membrane, which rises from the nose, and gives it a very singular appearance. It has been remarked before, that there are two species of vampire in Guiana, a larger and a smaller. The larger sucks men and other animals; the smaller seems to confine itself chiefly to birds. I learn from a gentleman, high up the river Demerara, that he was completely unsuccessful with his fowls, on account of the smaller vampire. He showed me some that had been sucked the night before, and they were scarce able to walk. Some years ago, I went to the river Pomeroon with a Scotch gentleman, by name Tarbet. We hung our hammocks in the thatched loft of a planter's house. Next morning I heard this gentleman muttering in his hammock, and now and then letting fall an imprecation or two, just about the time he ought to have been saying his morning prayers. "What is the matter, Sir?" said I softly; is any thing amiss? "What's the matter!" answered he surlily, "why the vampires have been sucking me to death." As soon as there was light enough, I went to his hammock and saw it much stained with blood. "There," said he, thrusting his foot out of the hammock, "see how these infernal imps have been drawing my life's blood." On examining his foot, I found the vampire had tapped his great toe; there was a wound somewhat less than that made by a leech; the blood was still oozing from it. I conjectured he might have lost from ten to twelve ounces of blood. Whilst examining it, I think I put him into a worse humour by remarking, that a European surgeon would not have been so generous as to have blooded him without making a charge. He looked up in my face, but did not say a word; I saw he was of opinion that I had better have spared this piece of ill-timed levity.

[Waterton's Wanderings in South America.

DR. FRANKLIN.

A note in the volume "Diplomacy of the United States," thus mentions the appearance of Dr. Franklin at the French court:

"Franklin appeared at the court in the dress of an American cultivator. His straight unpowdered hair, his round hat, his brown cloth coat, formed a contrast with the laced and embroidered coats, and the powdered and perfumed heads of the courtiers of Versailles. This novelty turned the enthusiastic heads of the French women. Elegant entertainments were given to Dr. Franklin, who, to the reputation of a philosopher, added the patriotic virtues which had invested him with the noble character of an apostle of liberty. I was present at one of these entertainments, when the most beautiful woman out of three hundred, was selected to place a crown of laurels upon the white head of the American philosopher, and two kisses upon his cheeks."

COMMUNICATION.

The pride of learning must be severely mortified by seeing the protracted labours of scientific advancement frequently out-stripped by a single effort of irregular genius.—But though this may be a subject of regret to learned dullness, yet, to men of enlarged and philanthropic views, it affords no reason to repine: it is a relief to the uniformity of existence—a bright spot in the condition of being. The history of every nation and of every age exhibits instances of men, endowed as it were by Nature herself, with gifts which learning and hypothesis have in vain endeavoured to scan. But although none can fathom the nature of those endowments, all have felt their influence.

These reflections were suggested by having witnessed a miraculous cure, performed a short time since, by Mr. Swaim, the proprietor of the Panacea.

A lady, from South Carolina, came to this city for medical assistance, being afflicted with a cancer in her face, which she had laboured under for more than three years. She applied to the most eminent physicians, and was under their care for several months. Every art that skill could suggest, every alleviation that money or friendship could procure, were resorted to in vain; her case became desperate—the physicians, in despair, ceased to prescribe for her. In this extremity she applied to Mr. Swaim. He instantly saw that it was not a proper subject for his celebrated Panacea, and undertook the cure by other means—his success was beyond the dreams of hope.

The lady has returned to her family and home without a vestige of disease. Delicacy forbids our mentioning the lady's name thus publicly, but the facts stated are matters of notoriety, and can be attested by many. A cure so remarkable, performed by a man who professes to operate by a course entirely distinct from the accepted system of regular practitioners, deserves the public attention.

That Mr. Swaim should have discovered his Panacea, by a happy accident, was probable, while it remained the sole instance of his success; but when we find him out, doing even its wonders by other discoveries, we are compelled to acknowledge that he is endowed with faculties, as extraordinary as they are useful to mankind.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

STAMMERING.

Messrs. Editors—It is a maxim which I have adopted from my youth, to give publicity to any facts which will, in my opinion, be conducive to the public good. I pity from my heart the man whose sordid selfishness is so great that he will withhold from the public, information, which, if generally known, would promote the happiness of thousands. I allude to those who were the first discoverers of the art of curing stammering people. Shall a man demand pay for telling another how he may be cured of a disagreeable disease; or rather how he may be able to overcome a disagreeable habit? Yet such is the fact, that from *two to fifty dollars* have been demanded and received for the communication of a secret which every friend to man would consider himself bound to reveal. Permit me, therefore, in order to prevent further unjust exaction from the unfortunate sufferers, to state, in a few words, the method by which the cure of stammerers is effected.

I. Keep the lungs full, by frequent inhalations of air. *The difficulty consists almost wholly in the attempt to speak while the lungs are partially exhausted.*

II. If the tongue adheres too closely, at first, to the roof of the mouth, place on it a ninepenny piece or a quarter of a dollar, as it may be found necessary, that the utterance may be more distinct.

III. Being thus prepared, read a page of poetry, consisting of short lines, remember to draw in the breath at the end of every line.

By following this plan, in a short time a radical cure may be effected. No instance of failure has come to my knowledge. What I have communicated is the result of my own investigation, and, as I have learned that others have employed this method of cure, I feel confident that those who are afflicted with the complaint, will put a speedy end to the harassing embarrassments which it often occasions.

A Friend to the Unfortunate.

Saturday Evening Post.

PRICE $2 PER ANNUM.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, COMMUNICATIONS, AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING, Received at No. 112 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office, and back of No. 53 Market street, three doors below Second, North side.

LITERARY.

Messrs. Carey and Lea published the following new works this week.

Adventures of a Sergeant in the French Army, during his campaigns in Italy, Spain, Germany, Russia, &c. written by himself. 1 vol.

The Atlantic Souvenir, a Christmas and New Year's Present for 1827. This work is furnished with articles from the best American writers, and is ornamented with 10 engravings executed in the best style, by Longacre, Haveloh, Ellis, Kearney and Gobrecht.

Journal of a Third Voyage for the discovery of a North-West Passage, by Captain Parry. 1 vol. 8 vo.

The Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences, No. 26.

A Treatise on the Descriptive Anatomy of the Human Body, by W. E. Horner, M.D. 2 vols. 8 vo.

Broussai's Physiology applied to Pathology, translated by Drs. La Roche and Bell, in 1 vol. 8vo.

Three volumes of the "Life of Napoleon," by the "Great Unknown," are completed. It is said that the eloquence of many passages outstrip all his former productions.

Eight volumes of Manuscript Sermons of Calvin, the celebrated reformer, had, in some way or other, come into the possession of a woman, who deals in second hand articles at Ghent. They were by chance discovered in her hands in 1825, and purchased for the town Library, at so much the pound.

H. C. Carey and I. Lea, have published in an elegantly ornamented case, the Atlantic Souvenir, a Christmas and New Year's present for 1827. The success of the Souvenir of last year, has stimulated the publishers to greater exertions to render this little work worthy of the purpose for which it is intended, and they refer with confidence to the table of contents to prove that they have been successful. By reference to the names of the authors, it will be seen that the whole is original, and by many of the best writers our country has produced. The plates have all been executed by the first artists, and it is believed they will be found equal, if not superior, to any that have ever been published in this country. The number of plates has also been increased.

THE CASKET OR FLOWERS OF LITERATURE, WIT & SENTIMENT.

Contents of the November Number.

A Wedding at College....329
On Riddles....335
Extract—from Chalmers,....336
Charles Singleton—N. E. D....337
Visit to New York—Francis,....338
Remarkable Dream....340
Sketches of Parisian Society....341
Charles Pendleton—H. O. T....ib.
Madrid....343
Legend of Love....344
Tempest at Naples....345
Amelia—W. C. B....346
The Coquette—Oliver,....347
An extract....349
Russian Customs....ib.
Female Temper....ib.
A Lesson for Monarchs....ib.
Gen. Paez....350
Long Lake....352
The Sphinx....ib.
Volcanoes of Hawaii....ib.
President's House at Washington, [with an Engraving,]....353
Anecdotes, &c....ib.

POETRY.

The Minstrel—Selim,....355
Seleck Osborne—Sylvan,....ib.
The Mountain Spirit—Ernestine,....356
Stanzas—Delille,....ib.
Poverty—Cirez,....ib.
The Mother—Milford Bard,....357
The Pride of India Tree—Giovanni,....ib.
Lines—to the Boston Bard—Ocean Bard,....ib.
What is Love....ib.
Casabianca—Mrs. Hemans....358
Lines—Orasmyn,....ib.
Her face and form are wondrous fair,—Francis,....ib.
Epitaph—Thomas Moore,....359
The Star of Eve....ib.
Song—Tune, Adams and Liberty,....ib.
Solutions to No. 10....360
Rebuses—Conundrums—Charades, &c....ib.

The present number of the Casket is ornamented with a view of the House erected at Washington city by the general government, for the occupancy of the President. The drawing is remarkably correct, and gives a very clear idea of the exterior of the building. The interior is subdivided into Halls and sets of apartments for the accommodation of a large family and the reception and proper entertainment of numerous guests—and liberal provisions are made by Congress, for finishing the building in a style appropriate to its elegance, and the uses to which it is dedicated. As a house set apart for the specific purpose of accommodating the first officer of the Nation—appertaining in an especial manner to the people, and occupied by their servant, this mansion will always be regarded with particular interest by the citizens at large—access may be had to this building at all times; no forms are necessary to gain admittance to the room, or a hearing of its exalted occupant. The President of the United States has always been accessible by his constituents, and we trust that the time is yet far, very far distant when "forms of servile power" shall cut off that direct intercourse between the Governor and the governed, which has at all times characterised the rulers of this Nation, and which are essential characteristic features of our government, and its legitimate institutions.

It will be noticed among our advertisements that the steam boat Pennsylvania, is advertised to make a trip to the Canal and Fort Delaware. The present opportunity will be, perhaps, the last of the kind that will be presented to visit our friends at Delaware city—we shall be disappointed if it is not the wish of numbers to participate in the pleasures which this trip will afford.

A correspondent of the Miners' Journal informs, that the Lehigh Coal Company are proceeding in the construction of a railway from their mines to the river—that many of the rails are cast, 250 feet of the double line of railway are completed, five iron carriages are made, and the work is advancing rapidly. The company calculate that when this undertaking shall be completed, the expence of removing coal from the mines to the river, will be reduced from seventy-five cents (the present price) *to three cents per ton!*

Agreeably to a census taken last week, by Mr. Joshua Porter, the town of Camden, exclusive of Cooper's and Kaighn's Points, contains at this time 237 dwelling houses, and 1100 inhabitants, 221 of which are lawful voters. There are also, 36 Mechanical shops, stores, factories, &c. In many of which, business is done to a considerable amount, particularly in that of Coach and Harness Making, and in the Distilling Spirits of Turpentine, Manufacturing Rosin, Pitch, &c. also in the Paint and Drug line.

The Philadelphia steamboat connected with the Norfolk line on the waters of the Chesapeake, left Norfolk on Monday evening at the usual hour, and after running up James River to receive her passengers from the Richmond, unfortunately came in contact with that boat, and did her so much damage, that the Philadelphia was obliged to return to Norfolk with the Richmond in tow.

On Friday, the 27th ult. the special convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, called for the election of an assistant bishop of the diocess of Pennsylvania, adjourned. The convention had been in session three days. There were fifty-four clerical delegates, and one hundred and twenty-seven lay delegates. Bishop White, acted as president of the convention. The clerical delegates to nominate, and the lay delegates, by vote, pass upon the nomination. The clergy took a vote, when the bishop announced that there were 27 for the Rev. William M. Meade of Virginia, and 26 votes for the Rev. Bird Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and that there was no nomination on the ground that 54 being present, 27 were not a constitutional majority. Judge Wilson declined voting. The convention adjourned, recommending the subject to the early attention of the stated annual convention, which will meet in Harrisburg, in May next.

The following is the result of the votes taken in the United Churches of Christ Church, St. Peters, and St. James, on Monday, upon the question of dividing said Churches:

In Christ Church, the vote stood—for a separation 24—against it 134—Majority 110.

In St. Peters, there was for a separation 139—against it 122—Majority 17.

In St. James, the votes were 52 for a separation—and 23 against it—Majority 29.

MAIL ROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.

General Bernard, with captain Poussin of the engineer corps, accompanied (at the request of the post-master general) by Messrs. William Meeteer, Thomas Hillen, and John W. Glenn, of Baltimore, John Forwood, Thomas Hayse, and Howes Goldsborough, of Harford; James Sewell, F. L. Savin, and Jacob Cowder of Cecil, have commenced their examinations of the above road, under a resolution of Congress. Messrs. Gilpin, Cooch and Torbet, of Delaware, will join the examination through that state.

OHIO CONFERENCE.

The Ohio annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its session at Hillsborough, on Wednesday, the 11th ult. bishop Hedding presided; great harmony prevailed, and the business of the conference was conducted in a satisfactory manner. Resolutions were passed, approving of the establishment of the Christian Advocate, and of the circulation of it within the bounds of the conference. Eleven preachers were admitted on trial. Three were ordained to the office of deacons, and seven to that of Elder. One was returned supernumerary, six superannuated, four received a location, one was expelled, and one had died. The number of members in society is 29,825 whites, and 379 colored, being an increase since last year, of 1600. The next session of the conference is to be held at Cincinnati, Sept. 19, 1827.

The Michigan Herald of the 18th ultimo, announces that information had just been received from Governor Cass and the two other commissioners now holding a council with the Miamies and Potawatamies. The treaty ground is below the forks of the Wabash, in Indiana, fifty miles from Fort Wayne. On the 8th ult. the Indians declared their dissent to the proposition to sell their lands and remove to the west of lake Michigan; but are willing to sell a large tract to the west of the Wabash, for which they will receive annuities from the government.

It is stated in a Savannah paper of the 19th ult. that the surveyors of the Indian lands ceded under the Creek treaty, are proceeding peaceably in the fulfillment of their duties, no interruption having been offered to them since that previously stated to which the Indians were incited by the whites in the neighborhood. Some of them had concluded their surveys and returned to Milledgeville.

The late benevolent and much esteemed John Oliver, of Baltimore, who died about three years since, bequeathed the sum of $20,000, for the gratuitous education of the children of Irish parents. The institution has been in operation about two years and a half, and we learn from the Gazette of that city, that 148 boys and 12 girls have received the benefits of a common English education.

A Carolina editor was lately presented with three skeins of *sewing silk*, manufactured by the fair hands of two young ladies of Surry county, the product of worms of their own rearing. The silk is pronounced to be of superior quality, and the young ladies realise a handsome profit from their industry in this commendable employment.

The library of the American Antiquarian Society in Massachusetts contains over 7000 volumes, and of these nearly one thousand are newspapers. Probably this institution contains the best materials for a history of the United States since the Revolution, of any other similar establishment in the United States.

The Welland canal, in Canada, is expected to be finished in the next year. It will make a navigable communication, 11 feet deep, between lakes Erie and Ontario—having 30 locks of 12 feet lift. The cost is estimated at something more than a million of dollars. A large part of the stock is held in the state of New-York. If this canal is not counteracted by one on the American side, a very considerable part of our trade will pass into the hands of the British, and proceed down the St. Lawrence. The canal will be 38 miles long.

Gov. Wolcott, of Connecticut, has appointed Thursday the 16th of November to be observed as a day of public Thanksgiving in that State. Gov. Morrill has appointed Thursday the 23d of the same month, for New Hampshire. Gov. Lincoln, Thursday the 30th, for Massachusetts, and Gov. Clinton Thursday the 2d day of December next, for New-York.—The 1st inst. was observed in Charleston, S. C. as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, by appointment of the Intendant.

On Friday week, at the meeting of the New-Jersey Legislature, Isaac G. Williamson, Esq. was re-elected Governor of the state, and Charles Parker, Esq. State Librarian, both without opposition. The appointment of U. S. Senator, was postponed until the next joint meeting.

A letter from St. Jago de Cuba, under date 21st of September, mentions that on the 18th an awful earthquake was experienced there.—"There were two shocks, the second more severe than the first, and the duration of each was about one minute.—The noise resembled the rumbling of heavy loaded waggons dragged over a paved causeway, and finished with a tremendous explosion like the simultaneous discharge of an immense number of cannon. The confusion was unexampled—men, women and children suddenly leaving their beds and running in every direction; some with little clothing on, many entirely naked. The most pitiful cries and shrieks were heard from these terrified people, who were to be seen running to the Cathedral and offering up their hurried devotions of the moment. But few houses were thrown down, no lives lost, and the damage was comparatively trifling. Numbers of large fish were observed jumping and playing about the vessels in the harbor, just before the shock."

The following is a specimen of editorial courtesy in Alabama:—

"*Now, Sir, you old Bog Trotter, Robert W. Briggs, Editor of the Tuscumbian, produce your man or men who will unequivocally say that he or they ever raised a cow-hide towards me, or reconcile it to yourself to wear the jacket of a base LIAR! unworthy of a dog's notice.*"

Mr. Henry Wright, one of the engineers employed upon the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and son of Judge Wright, was killed at the canal on the 25th ult. He was leading his horse over a rough piece of ground, and having stumbled and fallen, the horse stepped upon his breast, in consequence of which he expired in thirty minutes.

Among the mammoth productions of the season, we see mention made in the papers of a red beet 19 inches in length, 27 in circumference, and weighing 12 pounds,—a radish one foot in diameter, nearly 3 feet long, wt. 28½ lbs.—an apple 14 inches round, wt. 18 or 19 ounces,—a pair of pears, the largest of which weighed two pounds lacking two ounces.

Solvent for Putty.—To move panes of old glass from sashes, spread with a small brush, a little nitric, or muriatic acid, over the putty, and it will soon become soft, and can be removed without injury.

The Charleston Courier says, two deer were found dead a few days since, in St. Thomas' Parish, with their horns so firmly locked together as to render it impossible to separate them now that their heads have been severed from their bodies, without breaking the horns.

The grand jury in Charleston (S. C.) have, amongst other matters, presented "as a grievance, the number of trading magistrates in the city of Charleston; and recommend such a change in the appointment and emoluments of these officers, as well to check their encouragement of a litigious spirit among the poor ignorant, as to rescue this class of the community from unnecessary, oppressive and illegal charges, and drive from the court house a number of trifling cases, calculated only to harass the court and clog the wheels of justice."

The body of Miss Sophia Sherman, aged 36 years, whose mysterious disappearance from Providence, R. I. since the 16th ult. had excited much anxiety among her friends, was found early on Tuesday morning week, drifted ashore near one of the wharves. The verdict of the jury was, intentional death by drowning while of sane mind.

There is a touch of humour in the toast lately given by the President in Rhode Island. "Rhode Island—In the American sisterhood, may her prosperity be proportioned, not to the lowliness of her stature, but to the loftiness of her spirit." We recollect some old lines of Dr. Watts, which ought to be a consolation both to men and states to whom the accident of low stature has happened.

> Were he so tall to reach the pole,
> Or grasp the ocean with his span,
> He must be measur'd by his soul,
> The mind's the standard of the man.

The New London Gazette mentions that a few days since, Capt. P. Rogert, in the sloop Swift, off Oak Neck, bound to New York, three miles from the land, at 8 o'clock in the evening, discovered an OX; hove to, and the ox swam alongside the vessel. Tackles, &c. were rigged for the purpose of hoisting him on deck, in which his neck was broke. He proved to be very fat. Capt. R. on arriving in New York, met the owner in the market, who informed him that the ox had jumped out of a market boat, at 8 o'clock the evening before. He had consequently been, when taken up, no less than 24 hours in the water, and was apparently in full strength at the time.

A party of men left Missouri, some months ago, with several Indians, intended for exhibition in Europe, but on their arrival at Philadelphia, the Indians, from fear of crossing the *Big Lake*, or from some other cause, concluded to give up the scheme, and have returned to their native wilds, leaving their white brethren considerably out of pocket, in travelling expenses.

Despatches from Mr. Williams, Charge d'Affairs of the United States at Guatemala, have been received, also the Ratification of that Government of the General Convention of Peace, Amity and Navigation, concluded at Washington, on the 5th of December last, and exchanged with Mr. Williams for that of this Government.

FROM MEXICO.

An arrival at Baltimore from Vera Cruz, in 29 days, has brought the following interesting News:

The Congress of Panama opened its session at Acapulco, on the 4th of September, and in a few days adjourned for the purpose of continuing its deliberations at Tacubaya, where it was expected all the deputies and ministers, or agents, from foreign powers would assemble.

The Mexican Congress opened its session on the fourteenth September, with great formality, and every evidence of happiness and rejoicing was evinced by the people, on the interesting occasion. The Congress was discussing the propriety of laying an additional duty on all cotton and linen goods, particularly the former, which it was feared would be entirely prohibited should the law go into operation.

Our Minister, Mr. Poinsett, was ably exerting his talents and influence in protecting the interests of the United States, and it was hoped he would be enabled to convince the Mexicans of the impolicy of the measure at the present moment, while the country requires a supply of articles far beyond that which could be furnished from its own resources, and making it necessarily dependent upon others for many things of primary importance.

The Dutch Minister, Mr. Beer, had arrived at Vera Cruz in the sloop of war Mercury, and had proceeded to the capital on the 7th ult.

Several Mexican vessels of war have been despatched by Com. Porter, on a cruize in the neighborhood of Cuba.

The mines in Mexico were beginning to yield productively, and the prospects of the capitalists never presented a more gratifying appearance—the mismanagement which occurred in several English establishments, had been superceded by those wholesome regulations which would insure a handsome return for the Capital invested, and a permanent revenue to those interested.

A settlement is making at the isthmus of Tehuantepec, about 150 miles from Vera Cruz. A river ascends to it, and it is 24 leagues across, to the Pacific at the Bay of Fulema, to which a good carriage road is forming. Com. Porter is considered to be concerned, and it is called Porter's settlement.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

A letter from an American gentleman at Paris received at Boston, states that the news of the death of Adams and Jefferson, produced much effect among our countrymen in that capital, and the friends of liberty in general. Lafayette, the friend, in youth and in age, of those venerable patriots, shed tears when the news was read to him. In the same letter the writer observes that "every thing of a political nature which takes place in our country, is read with avidity, and the state papers and public speeches of our statesmen are sought after with great interest. The speeches of our distinguished fellow citizens, Lloyd and Webster, which they delivered in Congress the last winter, have been translated into French, and published in a neat pamphlet; the public journals and reviews speak of them in terms of unqualified praise."

War has been declared between Persia and Russia. It is said the Russian cabinet had been intriguing with the heir apparent, which being found out produced a rupture.

It is said there is still great individual distress among the operatives in Bolton and Manchester.

The Emperor Nicholas has made his friend, the Duke of Wellington, a splendid present. It consists of three superb mirrors of Russian Manufacture.—The largest plate (exceeding considerably any other in England,) was broken in the conveyance, from the badness of its packing. It was 160 inches long, and 68 wide.

A splendid Synagogue has been erected in Saint Alban's Place, London, and consecrated on the 21st of September. The ceremonies were of an elaborate and imposing kind.

Six hundred females taken by the Turks at Missolonghi, were sold at the slave market at Alexandria, at 12*l*. a piece.

It is said the Pacha of Egypt has offered a reward of 20,000 dollars to any person who may capture Lord Cochrane, alive.

The French papers of late contain several severe strictures on the Greek agents in England and the United States.

The French papers of the 19th Sept. contain some intelligence from Greece, communicated by a French volunteer, the Count d'Harcourt, and highly cheering to the Christian cause. Notwithstanding the want of harmony between the Government and the military chiefs, the Turks and Egyptians had experienced severe reverses. Even in the plain of Tripolizza, where the nature of the ground favored the operations of disciplined troops, some of Ibrahim's best soldiers were defeated and cut to pieces, and it is stated that had not Colocotroni sounded a retreat when he saw 2000 Arabs, with 200 cavalry, issuing from the town, that body would have suffered the same fate, as the Greeks were superior in numbers, and animated by success, were equal to the most audacious enterprizes. Nicetas distinguished himself on this occasion. He fought for three hours in a position where he was surrounded, at last made his retreat, after doing much execution against the Turks. Gen. Petrova, who commands the Arcadians, had destroyed 200 Arabs who escorted a convoy of provisions through the passes of Londari, and the capture of the convoy could not fail to be severely felt by the Egyptians at Tripolizza. The raising of the siege of Athens is confirmed. The Capitani who inhabit the mountains of Upper Phocis, and had capitulated when Redschid Pacha and his army passed through Salona, had raised again the standard of independence. The villagers of Attica, who had also feigned submission in order to be able to get in their harvest, had resumed their arms, and fallen on the Seraskier's rear, which they had so seriously annoyed, as to have alarmed him for the safety of his army, and induced him to retire to Zeitouni, where he could not be cut off. It was observed with satisfaction, that the Janissaries of Negropont had not co-operated with Redschid in his expedition against Athens, and that the Pacha of Eubœa, being jealous of his progress, had sent him no assistance, but kept his troops under several pretences, within his own government.

The Bank of England has declared a dividend of four per cent for the last six months. At the meeting of the proprietors held for this purpose, the Governor stated that the branch banks recently established are not to advance money on security of merchandize.—In reply to a question whether the rate of discount was to be altered, he states that it was not his duty to answer on that subject. It was also stated, that so far from having reduced the circulation, the amount had been increased, and was this year 3,000,000*l*. more than the last year.

ST. HELENA.

The present governor of that Island, is greatly respected by all classes of people, as well as by the strangers who call there. By his enterprize and example, he has introduced important improvements in the agriculture of the Island and established fairs, and premiums of the best products. It was through his recommendation and influence, that the British government was induced to adopt the present liberal regulations for foreign vessels touching there. The governor has established a market outside the gates, where shipping can be supplied with provisions at regulated and reasonable prices, without going to the town. An overseer is appointed with a handsome salary, to see that no impositions are practised upon purchasers. A ship may stop at St. Helena, if she wants nothing but water, take in ten tons in a few hours, for which the charge is only 3s 6d sterling per ton, and 6d for a certificate—and no other charge.

THE TUNNEL UNDER THE THAMES.

The tunnel will consist of two archways, and in order that there may be no obstruction to carriages, &c. those going from the north to the south shore will pass through one, while those from the south to the north through the other archway. These passages are to be macadamized, and there will be distinct footpaths for foot passengers. In the centre, between the two archways, and dividing the two roads, is a line of numerous arches of communication, spacious enough to admit of persons passing from one road to the other, and in each of these will be fixed a strong gas light. The approaches to the tunnel will be by circular descents; that on the south side of the river just below Rotherhithe church, and about two miles from London Bridge; on the opposite shore, the descent will be at the eastern end of the London Dock, in Old Gravel-Lane. The dimensions of the tunnel are about 35 feet in breadth, and 25 in height. The excavators are defended from any falling earth, &c. by working in frames constructed so as to fill the whole body of the tunnel. These frames are divided into cells, and thirty-six men are thus made to carry on the excavation with perfect safety and uniform celerity. As fast as the earth is excavated to its proper dimensions, the bricklayers follow; and construct the arch which forms the tunnel. They are now passing thro' a very strong blue clay, and is equally capable of resisting water. This stratum of clay is supposed to rise twelve feet above the top of the archway; so that all thoughts of miscarriage from any inundation are completely set at rest. The tunnel is now proceeding with uncommon regularity, from 13 to 15 feet of it being completed every week; and already upwards of 200 feet of this great undertaking are finished.—[Mirror of Literature.]

CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Moscow, dated the 5th Sept:

"Moscow, Sept. 5, 1826.

"Leaving these commercial matters let me tell you something about the coronation of the emperor Nicholas, which was performed with all the pomp and ceremony which custom has established here, on Sunday last the 3d inst. but of the 22d August in their style. It took place, according to usage, within the Kremlin, where unfortunately the space is too limited to admit of an adequate display, so that, in the procession, all the persons were huddled together, and the effect was trifling and displeasing. It was far inferior in splendour to the procession from Westminster Hall, for there was a want here of variety and magnificence in the dresses of the men, the only brilliant part being in the military uniforms of the Generals and the Emperor's Aides de camp, whose rich embroidered coats glittered with gold and silver, contrasted oddly with the habit bourgeois, the plain blue or dingy gray of the Mayors of towns, and chiefs of the different trades, "unguarded artificers," who, with long beards, took their places in the procession, to which, by old custom, they were entitled.—But, assuredly, by much the most striking part of the whole affair, was the progress of the Grand Duke Constantine, the elder brother, who renounced his birthright, and acted here as an attendant, bestowing, instead of receiving, homage. One could not help asking whether it was folly that occasioned this relinquishment of empire. He walked on the right hand of the emperor; the other brother, the Grand Duke Michael, being on his left; both of them being a few feet in advance of the canopy, a very gorgeous affair, which was borne over the Emperor's head by his Chamberlains. The Crown was entirely composed of diamonds.

"None of the Ambassadors joined in the procession, but all of them were present at the Church, which is so small that it could not contain more than 400 to 500 persons. The Duke of Devonshire, who looked remarkably well in his diplomatic dress, was accompanied by Lord Aboyne, Lord W. Russel, Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Townshend, and Sir Alexander Malet.

In the evening a general illumination took place, and the towers and walls of the Kremlin were wholly covered with lamps, so that all their forms and angles were distinctly seen at an immense distance, and the prodigious blaze of light which played around the domes and minarets, seemed to be a realization of the delightful but, hitherto, the visionary descriptions of the fairy tales in the Arabian Nights.

COBBETT.—A work just published in England, entitled "The Poor Man's Friend," unmasks the audacious falsehoods, impudence, and knavery of Cobbett, by quoting his own words, expressed at different times, and then setting them side by side in columns, in the following manner.

Examples.

PRAISE.	SLANDER.
1. No one doubts the integrity of Sir F. Burdett.	1. The word of Sir F. Burdett is not worth a straw.
2. Sir F. Burdett is the least conceited man I ever saw.	2. The conceit of Sir F. Burdett is intolerable.
3. Mr. Burke was the most eloquent of orators, the profoundest of statesmen, the ornament of his country.	3. Burke was a rogue, alarmist, an apostate, the worst of all mankind, the basest of men.
4. Though Paine was no Christian, he was no blasphemer.	4. Paine was a cruel, treacherous, and blasphemous ruffian.
5. The Americans are the least criminal people in the world.	5. Americans are the most unprincipled people in the world.
6. Nothing short of universal suffrage would be just.	6. Universal suffrage is an empty sound.

IRELAND.

The following extract of a letter dated Dublin, 21st September, from a distinguished member of the Catholic Association, exhibits a gloomy picture of the "land of the brave and the fair."

"Nothing material occurred since I closed my last letter. The new Catholic Association evinces all the spirit, energy, and decision that characterized the old one. *O'Connel* is more popular than ever, and every one now says that the 40s freeholders would never have developed their independence which has brought such an accession of strength, to the cause of liberality and toleration, were it not that he passed sentence of reprobation against their former venality, as well as tame servility to their landlords. But they have wiped off the stigma effectually. The Catholic rent is swelling to an enormous amount. I am sorry, however, to inform you that this city is involved in the deepest distress. Death and famine prevail in it to a melancholy extent, and where the evil is to terminate I dare not predict. The mechanics are idle, they are reduced 1 12th of their former wages through the assimilation of the currency, and they refuse to work at the depreciated medium. The masters will make no augmentation, nor will the law permit it. Ireland now is truly a nominal nation, and as a Kingdom the title is virtually lost, for she is governed by tax collectors and military despots who exercise their delegated authority with all the insolent and aggressive rapacity of Roman Praetors in the most corrupt ages of the Republic. Alas! poor ERIN thy pride is fallen.

Owing to the depression of trade, and the failure of the crops, particularly the potatoes, the great vintage of the poor, we are anticipating a sad and melancholy winter.

MISS ROTHSCHILD'S MARRIAGE.

At an early hour on Monday morning, Stamford Hill, the country residence of N. M. Rothschild, Esq. was in a great state of bustle, and most of its inhabitants were on the *qui vive*, waiting the approaching hour when Hymen was to tie the knot of a son and daughter of the house of Judah, whose wealthy parents have provided them with a princely dowry. The company, being very select, consisting only of the relatives and family, began to assemble at an early hour. Previous to the marriage ceremony, which took place about two o'clock, the High Priest, Dr. Herschel arrived in one of Mr. Rothschild's carriages, attended by his Secretary and Reader to the Synagogue. The High Priest was entirely clad in silk robes, and had a most reverend appearance. On his entering the grand saloon, the signal was given for the new and splendid canopy of crimson velvet gold to be brought forward, under which the solemn ceremony took place. When finished, a suit of elegant and splendid rooms were thrown open, and the whole of the company sat down to a most sumptuous *dejeune*; after which dancing commenced, assisted by a band of music of the first order. The bride was most elegantly dressed in white satin, with the richest Brussels lace, and a great profusion of diamonds. Most of the other ladies also wore white satin with plumes of feathers and diamonds. About six o'clock, the bride and bridegroom left their friends, and set off in a carriage and four to the country, where they will remain for a few days. The dancing finished about eight o'clock, when the whole company sat down to a most splendid dinner of all the delicacies of the season, after which dancing again commenced, which was kept up until an early hour on Tuesday morning. Only three or four strangers, intimate friends of Mr. Rothschild, were present.

Prince Metternich dined with the Baron A. M. Rothschild, (one of the Jewish bankers,) at Frankfort on the 8th September. There were also present the Russian Ambassador, the whole of the Diplomatists of the German diet, Barons Bethman and J. F. Gontard, the greater part of the Senate, the Burgomaster, and the principal bankers.

The Boston Daily Advertiser gives the contents of a private letter from Madrid, dated Aug. 21, which, in speaking of the resignation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Infantado, which had lately taken place, remarks, that he had several times offered his resignation, on the ground that he did not enjoy the confidence of the king, but that the king had refused to accept it. He and his party were said to be very jealous of the influence of the Superintendant of Police, M. Reacho. The office was bestowed, ad interim, upon Mr. Salmon, who it was thought by many, might retain it, though the Duke of San Carlos was talked of as most likely to receive the appointment. Mr. Salmon is a man of talents and of liberal sentiments. He once held this office in the same manner, during the reign of the Cortes. He is at present obnoxious to no party.—The king had recently issued a decree declaring it "not to be his intention to give a constitution to his people, in imitation of Portugal." An order had been issued which made it criminal to speak of the Portuguese constitution. Another order banishes all the unemployed military officers, or *indefinados*, as they were called, from the capital.—This was thought an impolitic measure, as the banished officers were in consequence going to Portugal by dozens.

COBBETT.

This fellow is, unquestionably, the most impudent breathing. He sets himself up for parliament, behaves like a ruffian, comes nowhere near being elected, and then asks the public to pay his expenses! The following is a true and exact account of the receipts and expenditure on account of the effort recently made to place him in parliament:—Total amount subscribed, £1701: 4: 6; total amount expended, £1843: 9: 5; deficiency, advanced by Cobbett, £142: 4: 11. On the above subscription Cobbett says: "Thus the election, nothing could be managed with more frugality—none of us drank a drop of wine. The charge at our inn was 2s. for a dinner, and 1s. 3d. for a breakfast. Sir Thomas Beevor travelled, first and last, more than three thousand miles: I, and one son, travelled above a thousand; three other sons, and two friends, travelled more than five hundred; Sir Thomas Beevor and I were, in the two trips, forty-two days at Preston and on the road; in the last trip, the whole of us were thirty-four days at Preston and on the road; we canvassed every house in a town of 6,000...

inhabitants, and in order to do the real work, we were compelled to be, forty of us or thereabouts, constantly hard at it for twenty-five days." He adds significantly—"Readers of the Register, you perceive that there is a deficiency of £142 : 4 : 11. The sums fall, at present, upon me; and I think that I shall not be thought unreasonable if I express a hope that it will be made up to me by a further subscription."

We like American information, especially about England. The *Philadelphia Post* states; 'that the York Musical Festival of the present year produced a profit of 100,000*l*.' The same paper supplies us with a fact in the arrangement of the London Theatres, of which we dare say half the play-goers are ignorant. 'The London Theatres are dreadfully infested with thieves. The robbers are generally well dressed, respectable looking persons and go in gangs of 12 or 15.' American Advertisements speak, too, in a very odd way. A person in the *Philadelphia Advertiser*, June 19th, begins as follows: 'The subscriber having made a new and complete arrangement in his garret, so as to admit the fresh air, &c. &c. begs to inform.'—The Advertiser is a dealer in feathers, but we do not find that out till the end of the paragraph. The next notice in the same paper is an enquiry for a situation; but it seems to begin in the style of a lament—'A married man, upwards of fifty, requests leave, &c. &c.' A gentleman advertising for a lost pocket book, says—'As it is of no use to any one, whoever will bring it to No. 14 ——— street, will be suitably rewarded.'

We like this. It is a pleasure moreover when one can't visit a foreign people to study their language critically and minutely. An immense deal as to customs, origin, and manners, may be gathered from the mere application of epithets. Now in all American works we find a man's baggage or property called his 'plunder.' The term has become figurative; but the property of the original Americans, was, it may be recollected, principally of that description.

[The English Editor has endeavoured to amuse himself and his readers, at the expense of our neighbor, and ourselves. The error of the statement of 100,000*l*. being obtained at the Musical Festival, which he has discovered in his critical research, was imported from *London*, and taken from one of the Metropolitan papers, therefore, if there is any credit due for it he can attach it to some of his friends. The other epithets, which he says are copied, we never heard of before, and believe he coined them at home, as they are known to exist among the Cockneys to a great extent.]

French opinion of the United States.—The *Journal des Debats* for the 18th of August, in speaking of the death of Adams and Jefferson on the 4th of July last, breaks out into the following eulogium of our country.

"Fifty years had elapsed on the 4th of July last since the day when the most distinguished citizens of the United States, assembled in sight of a powerful enemy, drew up and signed the Declaration of Independence, the fundamental act of the great republic of the new world. Fifty years have seen this plant at first so weak, spring up and grow till it has become one of the sturdiest of trees, and now stretches its shadow from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, over a territory more extensive than the continent of Europe, and where, perhaps, in a few centuries the arts and sciences of our quarter of the globe will find their surest refuge. New generations have here grown up under the protection of wise and equal laws; they have sprinkled the wilderness with cities, and covered every sea with their sails. They have done yet more; they have preserved purity of morals and the empire of virtue. That nation is ever most religious whose citizens are permitted to worship God in the manner their consciences approve."

Hanging was, for the first time, introduced into Russia in the case of the late conspiracy. But it was done clumsily. Five men were to be executed. In three instances the ropes broke, and it was 10 minutes before the tortured culprits were suspended again. After their execution, the scaffold was broken to pieces, and burnt on the spot. Before the execution, the uniforms of the 5 culprits were taken off and burnt, and white gowns were put on them, with black boards hung at the breast, on which their names and crime were painted in yellow letters, their swords were broken over their heads. They were to be drawn and quartered, but the Emperor would not permit it. The Naval conspirators had their uniforms taken off and thrown overboard, coarse canvas clothes put on them, and their swords broken over their heads.

The New York American states that, the Chancery suit instituted by Mrs. Hamilton, to recover certain papers deposited with Rufus King for safe-keeping, has been discontinued. These papers it seems, consisted chiefly of letters between Gen. Washington and Hamilton, relative to the composition of Washington's Farewell Address. "The question of authorship in this case having been put to rest by the conclusive letter of John Jay, recently published (tho' written and transmitted many years ago,) the motive for witholding the documents committed to Mr. King, the chief of which was, that their contents might remain undivulged, and that no indiscreet use might be made of them, no longer existed. Mr. K. accordingly directed his counsel to notify the family of Gen. Hamilton, that in consequence of the publication of Mr. Jay's letter, he no longer felt himself bound by the trust delegated to him, to withhold the papers claimed; and that they were therefore subject to the order of any person duly authorized to receive them. They were thereupon delivered to Mr. J. A. Hamilton, and the suit was discontinued."

ANOTHER BLOODY TRAGEDY.

A letter dated on the 16th ult. from a gentleman in Sevier county, state of Tennessee, gives the following account of another bloody transaction, similar to that of the death of Col. Sharp:

On Monday night last, Col. Perry, the Clerk of Sevier County, was most barbarously butchered in his bed. The following are the circumstances of the case, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain them. About two o'clock, A. M. the perpetrator of the bloody deed, having passed through two outer doors, entered the chamber where Col. P. and his wife were sleeping, and with the edge of a small axe, or large tomahawk, struck him on the head with such violence, that it penetrated the skull into the brain, which afterwards oozed through the wound. Mrs. Perry, being awakened by the blow, or some noise in the room, saw a man go out, who she believes, judging from the indistinct view she had of him, had his *sleeves rolled up*. Placing her hand on her husband she found, that his face was covered with blood. Some minutes elapsed before he recovered from the effects of the blow so as to be able to speak. *He lived*, however, until the afternoon of the succeeding Friday; and, in the meantime, when not suffering under severe convulsions, with which he was frequently seized, was rational, and capable of conversing intelligibly. Col. Perry, who was in the prime of life, had been a representative in the Senate of the Tennessee Legislature, and was a gentleman of the highest respectability. Besides a mourning widow he has left behind a family of five or six children to deplore his premature loss. A certain John Nichols, formerly of Va. has been apprehended on suspicion of his being the murderer. It was proved before the magistrate by whom Nichols was committed, that he had repeatedly, at sundry times and places, declared a determination to kill Col. P. in consequence of the latter having charged him with clandestinely dealing with his slaves.

The following paragraph is copied from the same letter. 'One day last week, a man was shot in Knox county, while ploughing in his field, by some ruffian who was lying in ambush for the purpose. The ball having broken the arm of the intended victim, lodged in his body, but hopes of his recovery are entertained.'

The Drama.

The Concert of the Miss Gillinghams was fashionably attended. Much satisfaction was expressed at the great musical science which they all three displayed.

In New York—Mrs. Hamblin, Mrs. Barnes, and Mr. Kean, are engaged at the Park theatre. Mr. Booth and Mr. Hamblin, are starring at Chatham Garden—Mr. E. Forrest and Mr. Conway have engagements at the Bull's head theatre—and at the La fayette, Mr. Keene, the vocalist, Mrs. Sandford and Miss Riddle, are successful in attracting good houses. Mr. Cooper and Mrs. Duff are at Baltimore.

Mr. Macready appeared at the Boston theatre on Monday evening last, in the tragedy of Virginius—his reception, it was anticipated, would be very enthusiastic; expectation had been raised on tip toe.

Miss Kelly it is said is to be engaged at the theatre in Boston. She gave a Concert there on Tuesday evening last, and sung the "Mermaid Song," by particular request.

The Manager of the Chatham Theatre, New York, gives notice that he has engaged a Company of French Comedians.

In consequence of a powerful appeal which he has received from the brother of Col. Sharp, the victim of the Beauchamp murder, Mr. Hutton has suspended the appearance of his Tragedy, 'The Power of Passion,' until promised documents are placed in his possession.

When the New (Bowery) Theatre opened in New York last week, the price of admission to the Boxes and the Pit was 50 cts.—but the public voice has called for an alteration, and the price of Pit Tickets has been reduced to 37 1-2 cents; and that of the Box Tickets raised to 75 cents.

Mr. Kean, says a London paper, has written to a friend to say that he will not come to England unless he can come in the capacity of Patentee of Drury lane: and if any person has made an offer to purchase, he declares his readiness to make an advance upon whatever offer has been made.

They have three musical societies in Boston; the Apollo, the St. Cecilia, and the Handel and Haydn. Each of these is composed of amateurs, young gentlemen and young ladies, who meet to sing, improve themselves, and contribute to the general advancement of the art in Boston.

On the 9th Oct. the new theatre of Nashville, Tennessee, was opened with the "Soldier's Daughter" and "Turn Out." It is built like the American theatre at New-Orleans. Mr. Caldwell, the manager, recited the Prize Poem, which was written by a Bostonian, whose name is unknown.

The Baltimore Gazette announces that Mr. Macready is actually engaged, and will be there in a short time, and continue till the first of December, the manager having determined that the theatre shall be kept open until after that day.

Drury Lane Theatre opened on the evening of the 23d September, with the Comedy of the Wonder.

Mr. Sinclair has been playing all his principal opera characters in Liverpool, to crowded houses. He is only second to Braham among English vocalists, and many consider him his equal.

A grand Musical Festival is in preparation at Birmingham. They intend to have a Fancy Dress Ball at the same time.

Mrs. West, the tragic actress of Drury Lane, has exhibited articles of the peace, for cruelty, &c. against her husband, the comic actor of Covent Garden. This ought to be a lesson to all theatrical people, who wish to get married. High tragedy and low comedy can never harmonize together.

Bon Chat—Bon Rat.—In the Coburg Theatre, a Lady, who happened to have a red face, sat in the Pit, and at intervals of the performance applied to a restorative, generally called a pocket pistol, to allay the effects of the crowd and pressure. A coxcomb, one of those pests that belong to no regular order in society, on perceiving the application of the leathern *bouteille* to the Lady's lips, said, sneeringly, "That's right, Ma'am; stick to it, and you'll never want a color."—"Never," said the Lady, in perfect good humour, "whilst I have your impertinence to blush for."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We are indebted to our fair correspondent SYLVIA, ORASMYN, SADI, LA FAYETTE, PETER SINGLE, SYLVAN, JASPER, DECIUS, JONATHAN SINGLE, &c. for several valuable contributions.

Sketches of America, No. IV. by a traveller—William Henry, Parvus Puer, M. B. Cosmopolite, Innocence M'Cready, are received.

Numerous original articles prepared on file, only wait a suitable opportunity to be laid before our readers.

"The United States Gazette," heretofore published in this city by James G. Watts & Co. is to be continued hereafter by Mr. George H. Hart (the junior partner) and Mr. J. Chandler, well known, for many years, as the able editor of it, under the firm of HART & CHANDLER. They have purchased the entire establishment and from their known application and talents, there is no doubt but that its former usefulness will be increased. We recommend our friends who wish to patronize a good *daily* paper, to take the United States' Gazette.

AMERICAN NATURAL HISTORY.

We have before us the first volume of a work recently published in this city, by Messrs. Carey and Lea, entitled "AMERICAN NATURAL HISTORY," by Dr. John Godman.

It is one of the greatest evidences of the prosperity of our country, and of the rapid progress of science among us, that there have appeared such works as Wilson's Ornithology, Mr. Bonaparte's American Birds, and the present very valuable treatise by Doctor Godman. The young author of this work has for several years been acknowledged one of the most promising members of his very respectable profession; and his particular attention to Natural History have excited high expectations of any treatise which he might publish upon his favourite branch of Natural Science.

This first volume is, in point of literary execution, and so far as we can judge for accuracy of description, every way entitled to public confidence and general patronage. No expense appears to have been spared by the enterprizing publishers to render the execution of the mechanical part of the work equal to its intrinsic merits, and the plates, so essential in illustrating Natural History, are beautiful specimens of the graphic art. And comparing the figures with which they represent, the bodies of those animals of which we, from frequent observations, are able to judge, we may pronounce the resemblances truly astonishing, so faithfully are the form and general appearance represented.

Works of this kind add to the credit of our city, and we hope that no lack of patronage will prevent a completion of the design apparently formed, of giving a complete Natural History of our Country.

SUNDAY, A SABBATH.

If the truth of our remarks last week, are admitted, in reference to the observance of a Sabbath in each week, for its moral and political advantages, how much more will importance be attached to such an observance relative to our religious advantages. We attempt not to prove that one day in seven is required at our hands by the Being who has given us all. We will not fortify our arguments by the command, "remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy," because, although we may consider the command as most imperatively binding upon those who receive the Scriptures as the rule and guide of their faith, yet we wish to consider the observance of this christian duty not as a sacrifice, but a benefit. We do not wish to say to any man, or set of men, withdraw, from the scanty time that you possess for maintaining your family, one seventh, to devote to austerities, and unwilling service—we do not wish to see occupations stopped in the mid career of profit, in order to mortify pride or gratify unreasonable requisition—but we desire that those who are concerned in the value of time should justly appreciate its importance to all concerns. If it is profitable in the ordinary pursuits of life to look back upon events for improvement; if philosophy delights in retrospection, how much more will religion require it. We believe that a proper regulation of thoughts, a careful examination of their operation, and a judicious formation of resolutions, are essential parts of a Christian's duty. To *know* that we exist, to believe that our existence will be extended beyond this life, requires from us, whatever may be our creed, some preparation for that portion of it which is connected with higher than mere temporal interests. *These* enjoyments or sensations must be less corporeal—our happiness, of whatever degree, will be derived from, and enjoyed by, mental circumstances and mental perceptions—capacities for enjoyment are as necessary to happiness as means—it is in vain that we set before the sick man "the richest fare that ever tempted a glutton"—desire has failed with him, and disease has taken away that taste which constitutes the relish of the provisions. Would any one consider that, a preparation for a feast which cloyed the appetite and destroyed the desire for food?—would not the festive hall, with this disrelish, afford rather disgust than pleasure?—These arguments apply with equal force to every species of *mental* enjoyment; capacities to comprehend, are necessary to the reception and satisfaction, and only in proportion to the *preparation* of minds will be the extent of any happiness derived.

This, we presume, is a mere truism, it is easily illustrated—what higher enjoyment could Newton have had than a full comprehension of all those laws of which he *discovered* the operation? and what would have offered a more oppressive load to the unintelligent inhabitant of Caffraria than such a revelation?

No man thinks of participating in a feast with an appetite prostrated by loathsome disease—in like manner, should no one look to a spiritual enjoyment without a preparation for its provisions. Mental discipline, of a kind to beget a relish for *spiritual* subjects, is necessary to a knowledge of spiritual happiness "the Kingdom of Heaven is not meat and drink." Some who entertain narrow opinions of themselves, and are consequently limited in their views of other objects, contemplate Heaven as a place rather than a *state*, and expect that happiness consists in *being*, rather than *having*. Such persons would not violate the spirit of their creed by taking with them their household comforts, or expecting that

"Their faithful dog shall bear them company."

But if men would consider that after-existence is a *state*, where, *having* capacities, is all that is necessary to full enjoyment, and a lack of infinite capacities is all that separates them from infinite beings—they would find at least one *seventh* of their earthly time "too little to put their house in order," quite too limited for that discipline which is necessary towards improving spiritual gifts, and increasing spiritual capacities.

Let a man once have entered upon a system of mental discipline, with a view towards spiritual improvement, and remark how soon he will have found the thread of his resolution spun out—how necessary he will deem an oft returning season, in which he may shake off the intrusive cares of this life—he will desire to pause frequently to call in his wandering thoughts and start a-new in his spiritual course. These are not mere wishes, they are desires that spring from a knowledge of his own necessities, occasional abstraction, frequent self-inquiries and renewals of virtuous resolutions, are what the man of spiritual improvement knows to be requisite to his desired progress.

But we are metaphysical, because we would not be dogmatical and quote positive commands. We know that it may be said that this period of reflection need not be the same to all persons. We agree that so far as it regards the mere act of contemplation and insulated worship, a general Sabbath may not be necessary; but it must be allowed that a general devotion to any particular object begets a particular desire for a participation in it, and a knowledge that secular concerns do not require attention, because others are disengaged from them, will afford the man of contemplation increased facility in his devotions. But young people are little liable to be effected by cold reasoning; they are unwilling to believe that a gratification of their propensities will lead to evil consequences until they feel their powerful operations. To them we would say in a spirit of perfect friendship, that a neglect of the Sabbath is one of the most dangerous sins into which they are liable to fall—and we beg leave to quote from our nursery remembrances, lines that many years of experience have shown us are eminently true.

The first fruits do a blessing prove
To all the sheaves behind,
And he that doth a Sabbath love,
A happy week shall find.

The Susquehanna is remarkably low, and has been so since June—the whole of which time it has been useless for the purposes of navigation.

The depth of rain that fell during the last month, as indicated by the rain guage, kept in the garden of the Subscriber, in Arch street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, from Schuylkill, was 2 inches and 81-100 parts of an inch. THOMAS SMITH,
Nov. 3d, 1826. Gardener.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

A General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, will assemble on Wednesday next, the 7th inst. in St. Peter's Church in this city.

The session of the Law Academy of Philadelphia was opened on Thursday, in the late Circuit Court Room of the United States. On this occasion, an Introductory Address was delivered by Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. Vice-Provost of the Institution, to a numerous auditory.

Three very handsome market houses in Callowhill street, commencing at Crown street and extending west are nearly finished. These buildings will add much to the comfort and convenience of the citizens of that part of the town, and tend in no small degree to promote improvement.

Samuel Rush, Esq. has been appointed prosecuting attorney in the Mayor's Court in place of Charles S. Coxe, appointed Judge of the District Court.

On Saturday morning last, at an early hour, Andrew Mitchell, about 23 years of age, jumped overboard from Pine street wharf in a state of derangement, and was drowned; he has left a wife to mourn his untimely end. An inquest was held over his body the same day.

A shed and stable, connected with the Stone Ware Manufactory of Mr. Branch Green, near the junction of Second street and the Germantown road, West Kensington, was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon.

Capt. Symmes has been lecturing to crowded audiences at Albany, N. Y.

A Marine Railway has been completed at Portland, Maine, and a brig of 227 tons has been drawn up on it, in perfect safety, and without the least difficulty.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Stock has experienced a great decline. It is quoted at $60 to 63, for $200 paid.

Mr. William Le Barron has undertaken to build the Aqueduct for the Pennsylvania Canal, over the Allegheny River, above the mouth of the Kiskeminetas, for the sum of $70,000.

The Sloop of War Hornet, Captain Woodhouse, is expected here in a few days, and Mr. Sergeant will embark in that vessel on his mission to the Congress at Tacubaya, about the middle of November.

Mr. Goodacre, was at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 16th Oct. giving lectures on Astronomy.

Allen Trimble has been elected Governor of the State of Ohio, by a large majority over his competitors.

Old Billy, a horse aged 49 years, died a few days since in East-Hartford, Connecticut, on a farm where he had been kept 38 years. His appearance to the last was that of a colt, and when standing he exhibited no marks of old age. He was probably the oldest horse in the United States.

A man calling himself Bohanen, a German by birth, was arrested at Mobile, about the 11th ult. and committed for trial, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the Bank of Mobile, in 1819, of upwards of $3000. He was recently from Galveston.

His Excellency, the Governor of Georgia, offers a reward $250, for the apprehension of *Robert Thompson*, charged with having murdered Mr. Gabriel S. Gunn, in Morgan county, in that State; and an additional reward of $[illegible] is offered for his apprehension, by Jesse Gunn, Sen.

A clergyman, (Rev. Mr. Van Horn) of Montgomery county, N. Y. aged 62, married his *thousandth* couple on the 20th ult. One of the physicians of the same county, now in the prime of life, had been present at the birth of nearly *four thousand* children!

"One who speaks from experience" recommends to those who suffer from any derangement of the kidneys, to abstain from porter, ale, or beer, and to make a free use of honey.

The New-York Evening Post understands, "that the indictment of the Stock Jobbers is again to be made the subject of a jury trial, and not to be considered as terminated unless by a verdict."

A Daily paper has been established at Rochester, New York, by Luther Tucker & Co. This place within a few years was a wilderness, and is now enabled by the number of its inhabitants and the activity of its trade, to support a daily paper.

Boston raises about $250,000 a year in the shape of taxes. The late improvements of that city have created a debt of a million of dollars, which is rather quaintly denominated the Quincy debt.

Church pews sell extremely well in Boston. Thirty nine pews of a new church lately sold for $400 over the appraisement of the elders.

The board of military officers who have convened at Washington, are, among their other duties, to prepare a system of cavalry and artillery exercise, as applicable to the militia organization.

A duel recently took place between Gen. Houston, one of the representatives in congress from Tennessee, and Gen. William White. The latter was the challenger, and badly wounded. The affair grew out of discussions and proceedings relative to the appointment of Mr. Erwin, postmaster at Nashville.

Cotton seed gas is again talked of. If it is the good thing which it is said to be, why is not the experiment made on such a scale as will establish the importance of it, and give value to that which is now wasted?

Berlin, in Prussia, with 180,000 inhabitants, has only 33 churches—but these are abundant for all who attend service in them. In some of the churches the practice prevails of locking the doors, to prevent the departure of persons until the sermon is over!

The councils of *New-York* have ordered that Broadway be lighted with gas.

In North Carolina, the gold found at Mr. Rudisill's mine, during the last month, amounts to 1497 pennyweights, 11 grains; the value of which is $1291 20. At Major M'Combs' mine, four hands obtained in four days, 224 dwts. amounting to $196.

A physician in the West is said to have cured a patient who was dying of the *lockjaw*, by causing his legs to be immersed to the knees in fresh warm ley.

The number of pupils in the Primary Schools of Boston, according to the report of the semi-annual examination made at a meeting last week, amounts to *three thousand and fourteen*. The children instructed at the Primary Schools, are between the ages of 4 and 7.

The American Sunday School Union embraces at the present time no less than 400 auxiliary societies, 3132 schools, 16,298 teachers, and 135,074 scholars.

A salve made of hard soap (called by some, rosin soap) and ginger, rubbed on ringworms, will cure them.

The Secretary of the Anti-duelling Society in Charleston, S. C. is M. J. Kieth, a gentleman who has been frequently engaged in affairs of honor himself. We must therefore consider this a complete conversion as regards him.

A Mrs. Dupuy advertises in the Richmond Enquirer, that "she will be prepared to board 12 or 15 moral and steady members of the Legislature."

A. R. J. Powell, merchant, of Newbern, N. C. on the 3d ult. shot himself through the heart, in consequence of his commercial difficulties.

The Pisco-Grape Brandy is said to have failed in Peru, which must help the sale of imported liquors.

A Stage Coach has been established between Lima and Callao.

The Harrisburg Chronicle says that land in the vicinity of that place, for which $45 an acre could not be obtained last year, has lately sold for $100. This rise is attributed to the progress of the Canal.

The corn crop in North Carolina has not been very productive this season.

Ninety-five Thousand Dollars of Boston City Debt, at 4½ per cent interest, were sold at Auction on Saturday last, at an average premium of 3-16 per cent.

A Cymlin (or Squash) was raised by Mr. Taylor Foulkes, of Halifax county, (Va.) weighing 88 pounds, and measuring six feet in circumference.

At the Taunton factory in Massachusetts there are 2000 pieces of calicoes prepared every week. They employ 700 persons.

CIRCUS.

This evening, November 4th, performance to commence with (5th time in this city) the celebrated Comedy of PAUL PRY. After which, a Grand Cavalcade. And Vaulting by the whole Troop of Flying Phenomena. Clown, Mr. Buckley. Horsemanship on two horses, by Mr. Blyth. Horsemanship by Master Gallot, who will go through many surprising feats, never attempted by any boy of his age. Horsemanship by Master Sweet, without saddle or bridle. The whole to conclude with the Humours of the Tailor.

MARRIED.

At Friends' Meeting House in Twelfth street, on fourth day morning, the first instant, THOMAS C. PRICE, Merchant, to SARAH ANN PAUL, daughter of Joseph M. Paul, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Mr. MICHAEL KALBACH, to Miss CATHARINE, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Painter.

On Tuesday evening, the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Prettyman, Mr. DENNIS CONNELLY, of this city, to Miss MARY ANN P. BENNETT, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Bennett.

On Thursday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Brantley, Mr. SAMUEL WIGFALL, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Daniel Estell, all of this city.

At Lewistown, Pa. by the Rev. Robert Piggot, Mr. HENRY BURDEN, late of the city of Philadelphia, to Mrs. RACHEL EISENBISE, of that place.

On the 31st ult. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. JAMES J. DAVIS, Merchant, to Miss JULIA BELL, of this city.

On the 24th of July last, by the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, Mr. JACOB JARRETT, to Miss MALVINA M. STOTT, all of this city.

On Monday, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sergeant, Mr. JOHN FOREST, to Miss MARY CASH, all of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Doctor BENJAMIN RUSH ERWIN, of Merion, Montgomery County, to Miss SARAH ANN D. MASSEY, daughter of the late Captain John Massey, of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, Mr. WILLIAM PECK, to Miss ELIZA C. WALKER, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening the 31st ult. by the Rev. John H. Kennedy, Pastor of the 6th Presbyterian Church, Mr. JOHN WHITEMAN, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss ISABELLA C. daughter of Mr. John Lang, of Southwark.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Prettyman, Mr. LEWIS IDDINGS, of West Chester, Chester County, Pa. to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of Mr. Abel Dicks, of this city.

DIED.

On Friday morning, ROSE LESOURAGEW, aged 41 years, wife of Joseph Baron, Ladies' Shoemaker.

On Thursday morning, Mr. JOHN SOMERBY, a native of Mass. in the 29th year of his age.

On the morning of the 2d inst. Mrs. CATHARINE EBERTH, in the 80th year of her age.

On Tuesday, the 31st ult. Mr. CHARLES G. [illegible], in the 70th year of his age.

On Monday morning, Mrs. MARGARET NUTT, of a lingering consumption.

On Monday morning, Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Hugh Sweeny, aged 10 years.

On Thursday morning, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH CHEVALLEIRS, wife of Clement E. Chevalleirs.

On Monday, the 30th ult. at Germantown, Mrs. CATHARINE NICE, widow of the late Charles Nice, Esq.

On Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, Mr. JOSEPH BARON, aged 25 years.

On Wednesday, morning, of a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY BRADY, aged 65 years.

On Monday evening, the 30th ult. Mrs. SARAH BOYLES, wife of Mr. James Boyles, aged 29.

On Sunday, the 29th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH STEWART, in the 95th year of her age, widow of the late Duncan Stewart.

On Sunday morning, HENRY DUNLEVY, aged about 19, an apprentice to the Printing business in the office of Mr. J. Harding.

On Wednesday morning, the 1st inst. at 10 o'clock, after a short illness, ANN MARIA, daughter of Godfrey G. Cope.

On Tuesday evening, after a short illness, Mr. THOMAS WILSON, aged 63 years.

On Tuesday afternoon, after a short and painful illness, PETER GALBRAITH, aged 18 years.

On the 24th ult. in Philadelphia, after a short but severe illness, GEORGE W. ROGERS, son of the late William C. Rogers, Esq. of Warwick township, Bucks County, aged 19 years.

On board the Schooner John & William, on her passage from St. Jago de Cuba to this Port, Mr. HENRY LEE PURCELL, late of this city.

On Friday, the 27th ult. about five o'clock, in the afternoon, JAMES MOORE, the son of Captain James Moore, of this city, a youth of nineteen years of age, was precipitated into the Delaware, as he was engaged in lowering the jolly boat from the ship Globe, Captain Dixey, then at anchor opposite to the town of New Castle, and was drowned.

On Sunday last, at Washington city, after a short illness, in the 12th year of his age, RICHARD RUSH, third son of the Hon. Richard Rush, Secretary of the Treasury.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	49	34	83
New-York,	77	53	130
Baltimore,	15	15	30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Lama, Wheeland, Malaga, 48 days, wine & fruit.
Ship Delaware, Hamilton, Liverpool, 38 days, mdze.
Brig Decatur, Campbell, Matanzas, 38 days, mdze.
Brig James Lawrence, Webb, St. Johns, P. R. 20 days, sugar, &c.
Schr. Cecelia, Barnes, Carthagena, via Charleston, ballast and cocoa-nuts.
Schr. Franklin, Gerish, Nassau, via Rum Key, 15 days, salt, Mahogany, &c.
Schr. Mayland, Fiveash, Truxillo, 30, logwood, &c.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Cassander, Smith, New Orleans.
Brig Philadelphia, Hall, Havana.
Ship Globe, Dixey, Savannah.
Schr. Chace, Remington, Havana.
Ship Nimrod, Allen, Charleston.
Ship Florian, Harrison, Charleston.
Brig Emeline, Rae, Nevis.
Schr. Alfred, Low, West Indies.
Ship Phœnix, Cunningham, West Indies.
Brig Buck, Hutchins, Matanzas.
Brig Attakapas, M'Namanus, New Iberia.
Ship Mary, Fleming, Gibraltar.
Schr. Little George Eyre, Kennedy, West Indies.

PHILO-LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OF PHILADELPHIA.

A Stated Business Meeting will be held at the Hall, on Monday evening, the 6th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. The Semi-annual Election for Officers, will be held at the same time and place.

JOHN M. GUMMEY, Secretary.

A DISEASED TOOTH.

SHOULD be prevented in time, either by filing, plugging or extraction, from destroying the whole range of adjoining Teeth. All operations completely performed on the Teeth of females for one dollar, and Teeth fixed in their mouths, on stumps, for one dollar each tooth.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.
At his old established Office, No. 173 Vine, above Fifth street.
oct 28—6t*

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. WADE, with gratitude to her friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto experienced, respectfully gives notice, that she opened an assortment of Fashionable Millinery on Thursday, the 26th ult. at No. 131 South Second street. nov 4—3t*

Commercial Line for NORFOLK.

[illegible]

J. R. CARPENTER, Agent.
Office first Wharf below Arch street.
N. B.—All [illegible]
Nov. 4—tf

Jackson & Lafayette LOTTERY OFFICE.

WHATEVER [illegible]

NEXT WEDNESDAY WEEK.

[illegible]

PRIZE POEM.

[illegible]

MEDICAL TEXT BOOKS, &c.

FOR Sale by J. G. AUNER, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 333 Market, four doors below Ninth street.

Chapman's Therapeutics, Wistar's Anatomy, Horner's Anatomy, Caldwell's Cullen, Hare's Chemistry, Dewees' Midwifery, [illegible] Richerand's Physiology, Cooper's Dictionary, Gibson's Surgery, Dorsey's Surgery, Abernethy's Surgery, [illegible] Liver, &c. on Tropical Climates, Armstrong on Fevers, Fever and Consumption, Dr. Hare's [illegible] Course of Chemical Instruction, Dewees on Children, &c. &c. [illegible] Blank Books and Stationary.

nov 4—tf

TREES to PLANT in the Streets, AND FLOWERS FOR HOUSES AND GARDENS.

ALEXANDER PARKER offers for sale at the Moyamensing Botanic Garden, Prime st. (Love lane) above Eighth street, a large assortment of Paper-mulberry trees, Maples, and a variety of Ornamental trees and Shrubs; a great number of Grape-vines and Fruit trees of the finest kinds; a large and splendid collection of the best kinds of Hyacinths and Tulips, and a general variety of Bulbs; an extensive assortment of Green house and hardy plants, which will be sold at low prices; best Garden and Flower seeds wholesale and retail. Orders Post paid, or left at his stall in Market, No. 49, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, will be punctually attended to. [illegible] and Campanula Pyramidalis now in bloom. Children not admitted without their parents or a care taker.

nov 4—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

TWENTY FIFTH CLASS—New Series to be drawn on the 15 Nov 1826. 60 Numbers—9 Drawn Ballots. In the Scheme of which are capitals of $5,000, 10,000, [illegible] &c. Certificates of packages of whole Tickets and shares and single Tickets and Shares, at the rate of [illegible], in a great variety of numbers, for sale at A. J. LEVY'S Lottery and Exchange office, No. 59 Chesnut Street, one door below Third street, where all Lottery and Exchange information can be obtained gratis, and CASH paid for Prizes as soon as drawn. Prize Tickets and Uncurrent Bank Notes taken at par for Lottery Tickets, or exchange at a low rate. The highest prices always given for Guineas, Sovereigns, Doubloons, Ducats, French, Portuguese, American and all other kinds of Gold. Orders from the Country attended to as well as if the parties were present. Address to A. J. LEVY, Philadelphia.

Nov. 4—tf

ONE CENT REWARD

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday 29th of October, an apprentice to the shoemaking trade, by the name of William Hutchinson, 19 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, black curled hair, dark complexion, had with him a blue broadcloth coat, Wilmington striped roundabout and pantaloons, a new grey Cassinet pantaloons, black Denmark satin waistcoat, boots and shoes, a beaver hat and four shirts, together with a number of articles that he stole.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said apprentice, under penalty of the law.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
Nov. 4—3t. 298 Market street, Philadelphia.

EXCURSION TO THE CANAL & FORT DELAWARE.

SUNDAY next, November 5th, the Steam-boat Pennsylvania, Captain Z. W. Kellum, will leave Arch St. wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for the *Canal* and *Fort Delaware*, stopping at Chester and Newcastle going and returning. Fare down and up $1 50. Breakfast and dinner provided on board. *Office, No. 1 Arch street.*

Nov. 4—1t

F. C. LABBE'S COTILLION PARTY.

COTILLION Party, will commence on Saturday the 18th of November, and continue every other Saturday during the season, from 6 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Tickets of admission are ready for delivery to Subscribers at the Saloon.

It is unnecessary to observe the advantages resulting from Cotillion Parties, as it must be obvious to every one, that after having received the necessary instruction in that Elegant Accomplishment, that by attendance at the Cotillion Parties will constantly keep them in practice, and enable them to acquire a knowledge of new figures.

Nov. 4—3t

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

INSOLVENT Bonds and petitions drawn and the Insolvent's business faithfully attended to, until finally discharged by the court, for three dollars—at No. 406 Market street, near the horse-market—by

R. M. RICHARDSON.

N. B. Tickets in the Washington and Union Canal Lotteries for sale as above. Nov. 4—1t*

WANTED,

AS an apprentice in a retail Drug store, a boy of respectable connexions about the age of fifteen. Apply at this office. Nov. 4—tf

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

PROFESSOR PATTERSON will deliver a general introductory Lecture at the Hall of the Institute on Monday evening, the 6th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, to which gentlemen friendly to the Institute are respectfully invited. Those who wish to furnish themselves with tickets for the season, may get them by application to the Treasurer, Mr. Richardson, corner of Carpenter and 7th streets.

N. B. The Treasurer will attend on the evenings of the introductory Lectures at 7 o'clock, to deliver tickets.

Nov. 4—1t

MISSING. WILLIAM WOODSIDE,

A LAD between thirteen and fourteen years of age, light complexion and about five feet high, has been missing since Monday morning last, had on a black fur hat, black cloth coatee, blue cloth pantaloons, dark striped waistcoat, lace boots and a black silk handkerchief around his neck, any information respecting him will be thankfully received and rewarded by his father,

JOHN [illegible] WOODSIDE,
Back of No. 115 Vine street, Philadelphia.

Printers of papers at a distance will confer a favor by inserting the above 2 or 3 times. Nov. 4—1t

DOMESTIC [illegible] PETANG.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of DOMESTIC CARPETING, of various patterns and quality, upon reasonable terms.

N. B. Customers weaving done as usual by

GEORGE WILNER,
oct 28—6t* No. 110 North Fifth, near Race st.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Solution to the Sailor's Riddle inserted on the 21st ult.

The Letter O.

There is in the U. States more nominal nobility than any country in the world exhibits of legitimate creation. Every Governor is *Excellent*; every judge, senator, and representative is *Honorable*; and every justice of the peace is distinguished by the chivalrous title of *Esquire*.—These frivolities should be carefully discouraged, and the dangerous assumptions by every real friend of liberty opposed. They are the first robes in which a republic advances to aristocracy, thence to monarchy, and from monarchy to oppression and extravagance.—*Grimshaw's United States.*

EVENING SCENES IN INDIA.

I have found myself sometimes towards the end of a day's journey in a green lane festooned with jasmine, and overshadowed with tamarind trees, at the end of which was the village, with its white pagoda, glittering in the setting sun, and peopled with such groups as are seen on antique marbles; where the evening air was almost oppressive with perfume, and the modest sound that broke upon the stillness was the sweet note of a wood pigeon, or the sudden flight of a flock of green parrots; where the doves where pecking at my feet, and the squirrels and monkies, shaking the feathery leaves of the tamarinds, above my head; "and all was odorous scent and harmony, and gladness of the heart, nerve, ear and sight." It is poetry to recollect such a scene. No pen or pencil, could surpass its loveliness.

LAUGHTER.

A witty writer says, in praise of Laughter—"Laughter has even dissipated disease and preserved life by a sudden effort of nature. We are told that the great Erasmus laughed so heartily at the satire by Reuchlier and Van Hutten, that he broke an impusthume, and recovered his health." In a singular treatise on 'laughter,' Joubert gives two similar instances. A patient being very low, the physician, who had ordered a dose of Rhubarb, countermanded the medicine, which was left on the table. A monkey in the room, jumping up, discovered the goblet, and having tasted, made a terrible grimace. Again putting only his tongue to it, he perceived some sweetness of the dissolved manna, while the rhubarb had sunk to the bottom. Thus emboldened, he swallowed the whole, but found it such a nauseous potion, that after many strange and fantastic grimaces, he grinded his teeth, and in a violent fury threw the goblet on the floor. The whole affair was so ludicrous, that the sick man burst into repeated peals of laughter, and the recovery of cheerfulness led to health."

"Marry the lass that has the cow," was the advice of an old gentleman, to a laddie who had consulted him on a choice between a girl with a cow, and one with a pretty face—" so far as beauty is considered, there is not the difference o' a cow between any two girls in Christendom." This is not my notion, however, though there is something in it. But marry the girl who will manage your domestic concerns to advantage, who is prudent, sensible, economical—if you get a good disposition—an accomplished mind with it, it will be all the better; and beauty, if you find it united with all these, will complete the lost ensemble.

Do not marry for money merely; there is neither love nor reason in that. It may buy many fine things, but it will not buy happiness; and without that a man is a poor creature. Money is no objection—it may, indeed, be an important object—but every other consideration bends to the point of being *matched* as well as *paired*, when Love and Reason join hands.

WALKING STICKS.—Walking sticks first began to be a requisite appendage to the gentleman of fashion about the year 1655 at which time they were formed with an indented head, in order to afford a more easy pressure of the hand which they supported. Ingenuity, which in matters of fashion is forever on the alert, now crowned it with the addition of a round and hollow top, which sometimes contained nutmeg or ginger, to warm the stomach of the valetudinarian, and sometimes sugar-candy for the asthmatic; but snuff soon after coming into universal use among the *bon ton* of society, the cavity was exclusively appropriated for its reception; and the meeting of two friends was invariably marked, after the first salutation, by the unscrewing of the tops of their walking stick.

JANISSARIES.

It is curious to remark how much the Turkish Janissaries, before their late extermination, had degenerated in character from their primitive condition. Busbequius, who travelled as an Ambassador amongst the Turks, in 1554, relates, in his letters (*Epist de Rebus Turc.*) the following particulars of them:—"At Buda I first saw the Janissaries; the Turks thus term the Imperial Infantry; of whom, when the number is complete, the Turkish king has 12,000 throughout his whole dominions, employed either in garrisoning his fortresses, or for the *protection of the Christians and Jews* against the insults of the multitude. There is no village, town or city, in which some Janissaries are not found, who defend Christians, Jews, and professors of other religions against the insolence of the vulgar. Some of the Janissaries came into my apartment, and saluted me with bare head, approaching me respectfully, and touching my garment or my hand, as if they would kiss them. They offered me bequets of flowers (hyacintus or narcissuses,) and when they retired they went backward as far as the door, to avoid turning their back upon me. There they stood, with extreme modesty, their hands folded upon their breasts, silently looking towards the ground; resembling more our monks than soldiers. When I gave them some money, they received it with bended head and with loud ejaculations of thanks and prayers, and departed. Truly, had I not been informed they were Janissaries, I should have concluded that they were a sort of Turkish monks, or the fellows of some college. Such are the Janissaries, who spread so much terror in the field of battle!"

AFRICAN CLIMATE.

The deadly effluvia of African vapours are in general well known, for the rivers upon the Western coasts of this continent have recorded but too many fatal proofs to leave the matter in any doubt. The Castlebar, the Cameroom, the Logas, that of Sierra Leone, and the Gambia rivers, become the sepulchres of hecatombs of the human species. Whole ship's crews have been ingulphed in these waters, and the assigned cause is the pestilential exhalations of the air. These facts it would be superfluous to question, as, indeed, it would be a difficult matter to refute them by force of argument. May it not, however, be inquired whether local circumstances are not connected with these cruel calamities; whether these noisome vapours do not imbibe a mortal venom from the putrefaction of vegetables indigenous to the seacoast, or to a mixture between salt and fresh water? Where the mangrove, for instance, is found—and it is presumed that this is the case, not only in the rivers above named, but at the mouths of every petty stream in tropical Africa—the infection is considered more contaminating, more pernicious in quality, and its action more deadly in effect, to the constitutions of Europeans.

In Cuba a well regulated Coffee Estate, is a perfect garden. One of moderate size, has from 100,000 to 150,000 acres, producing, each, an average of about half a pound of cleaned grain. The trees, which are not allowed to exceed about five feet in height, are planted six feet apart, in rows intersecting each other transversely and obliquely, in squares of 10,000. The squares are separated by broad alleys, lined either with lime-hedges, pine-apples, flowers, or fruit trees. The dwelling house is generally placed at the bottom of the centre avenue, which is always broader than the rest, and is sometimes planted with bamboos, or young palms, or manges, or other fruit trees of large size, and sometimes left to correspond with the other alleys. The negro houses form two-thirds of a rotunda, or three sides of an oblong square immediately behind it, and the other buildings, the pasture grounds, &c. are behind these again.—Thus, the house commands the entire prospect of the Estate; and as the trees are regularly pruned, their round tops, (scarcely distinguishing the even rows in which they are planted,) present a wide extended field, perfectly level to the eye, which, when in bloom has the appearance of being sparkled over with snow—forming an agreeable contrast to the red mahogany color of the soil, which is always kept quite clean. The tall, straight, slender Palms, are sparingly scattered throughout, and their plumey tops waving in the wind, break the monotony of the view, and give it an air of enchantment truly delightful. Here and there tufts of the feathery Bamboo, with its long narrow leaves of light green, lend additional diversity; and patches of the broad leaved Plantain, present the idea of towns, of fairy windmills; while the tremendous Cotton tree, with its large, smooth, silver colored trunk bulging out towards the centre, heaves out from its very top, its gigantic arms, and towering over all, appears the genius of the scene.

DISSECTION OF AN OURAN OUTANG.

A scientific journal, published at Boston, gives an account of the dissection of an Ouran Ourang, from the Island of Borneo, which died in that city on the day of its arrival. During a considerable part of the voyage it had been cheerful and fond of amusement, very docile and clean in its habits, cleaning out a house made for its residence every morning. It sat on an elevated seat, and generally walked erect, which appeared to be its most easy and most natural motion; *os calcis*, or bone of the heel, exactly resembling that of a man. Its height was about three feet and a half, and it is supposed to have been nearly six years old. It was sometimes too boisterous in its mirth, and when corrected it lay down and cried like a child. It drank wine and coffee, and lived principally upon fruit; but it is probable that the change in its diet brought on the complaint of which it died. The weather being very hot, did not allow Dr. Jeffries, who opened and examined the body, that time which would have been desirable, for a full investigation; but according to the account which he has given, the internal structure of every part, except the throat, bore a closer resemblance to that of the human species, than naturalists have lately been willing to allow.—The lips were fuller and thicker than those of a negro, and the arms were long and the fingers reaching to the ankles, which evidently indicates that they were intended for climbing. The structure and position of the intestines were the same as in man, and the structure of the bones clearly proved that walking erect was its natural attitude. The mouth and jaws resembled the human, but were large in proportion.

A certain physician, when he visited his rich and luxurious patients, always went to their kitchens and shook hands with their cooks. 'My good friends,' said he, 'I owe you much, for you confer great favors upon me. Your skill, your ingenious and palatable art of poisoning, enables us medical men to ride in our carriages.'

FIVE OFFERS.

"Wherefore dinna ye get married?" said a Scotchman to an old maid. "Who shall I have?" replied she. "Wha'll ye ha?" returned the Scotchman—"wha but Jamie Jimmeson?" "Do you think," said she, "I'll marry that old widower, when I've had five offers before, and all from a minister?"—"Whew!" rejoined the Scotchman, "Ye're worse nor Peter; he only denied his master three times, and ye denied yours five times! hoot awa! woman, ye're worse nor an infidel!"

The veteran Macklin, when the company were disputing on the mode of spelling the name of Shakspeare, was referred to by Billy Upton, a good tempered fellow, with a remarkably gruff voice, the loudest tones of which he put forth as he observed, "There is a gentleman present who can set us to rights;" then turning to Macklin, he said, "Pray, Sir, is it *Shakspeare* or *Shakzper*?" "Sir," said Macklin, "I never give any reply to a thunderbolt."

Dr. De Lamotta is curing stammering in Charleston, S. C. The editor of the Courier gives an account of a surprising cure effected on a negro man in the period of an hour or two.

Fortune's Home Forever!!

SPLENDID Prizes may be had, at almost any rate, at the Lucky Office, No. 120 Chesnut street, which is the permanent abode of Dame Fortune. Adventurers are invited to take a chance for the Grand Capitals of

$100,000	$50,000
30,000	25,000
20,000	15,000
10,000	5,000
4,500	3,000, &c.

And many others amounting to nearly HALF A MILLION of DOLLARS, which will be shortly destributed. Tickets and Shares, in the greatest variety, for sale at Fortune's Home, P. CANFIELD'S Office, No. 120 Chesnut street.

Orders for Tickets promptly attended to. oct 28—tf

Z. HARBERT, Dentist,

NORTH WEST corner of Ninth and Filbert streets. Teeth sett neatly at a moderate charge; the Teeth Cleaned, Filed and Plugged for two dollars.

sept 30—3t*

TO BANKS IN GENERAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the Banking institutions that he will print Bank Notes in the best manner, in the Banking house, or at his Printing Office, No. 115 Chesnut street opposite the Post Office.

An apprentice is wanted immediately.

sept 9—3mo BENJAMIN ROGERS.

INSURANCE
AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FIRE.

THE Trustees of "The Fire Association of Philadelphia," incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of Insuring houses and other buildings, Insure on the most reasonable terms, either perpetually or for a limited period.

On this Association, which is composed of thirty-three Fire Companies, possessing Apparatus, Engines and Hose, of very great value, for the extinguishment of fires, the principal security of the city from conflagration depends.

The funds obtained by insurance are designed, first, for the payment of losses to the insured, and secondly, a part of the interest, arising from their investment, may be applied for keeping the Apparatus in good order.

For these purposes the public confidence has hitherto been extended to the Association to an unprecedented extent, and the Trustees respectfully solicit a continuation of the public patronage for the public good.

Applications for Insurance may be made of either of the Trustees, or at the Office, No. 241 Arch street.

MICHAEL FOX,
President of the Trustees of the Fire Association

march31—1y

FRANKLIN GRIDIRON.

THIS superior article, valuable alike to the epicure and economist which has superseded every other gridiron wherever it has been introduced, and needs only a trial to recommend itself, may be had wholesale and retail at the Store of the subscriber, agent for the manufacturer.

SAMUEL MASSEY, No. 16 South 3d St.

Aug. 26—tt between Market and Chesnut Sts.

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

ISAAC PUGH, South East corner of Third and Race streets, manufactures, and has constantly for sale, a variety of patterns

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS

of the latest fashion. Also for sale, elegant French Borders, and patterns for Fire Boards, imported this Spring, all of which will be sold on moderate terms.

Careful Paper-hangers are employed.

Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

April 1—tf

OUTLINES OF
A General History of America,

FROM the earliest time to the actual period, based upon and illustrated by

1. The Physical State and Revolutions of this Continent—2. The Physical and Moral State of the American Nations—3. Their Monuments, Languages, Annals, Records, Documents, &c. including the Ancient and Modern History, Chronology, Geography, and Ethnography of the Continent and Islands, by Prof. C. S. RAFINESQUE, A. M. Ph. D. Member of the American Antiquarian Society; the L. Societies of Vienna and Bonn, and several other learned Societies in Paris, Naples, New York, Philadelphia, Lexington, Cincinnati, Nashville, &c. In two vols. with five Maps and twenty Plates. Price five dollars. Subscriptions received by the Author, Carey & Lea, &c.

This work is intended to connect the Ancient with the Modern History and Geography of America, and to become a complete National History, by uniting the events that have erroneously been divided or neglected, giving a general view of the revolutions of Mankind in America, the various emigrations, invasions, and colonies of nations, their settlements, wars, empires, monuments, &c., and their gradual separation into upwards of twelve hundred tribes or states.

The first volume shall contain the Ancient History of America, divided into three periods: 1. Geological History. 2. Uncertain History. 3. Authentic History: with the Ancient Geography, Monuments, and Languages; Maps, Tables, Plates, Notes, &c.

The second volume shall comprise the Modern History of America, beginning in 1492, and carried down to our time. It may be divided into two periods and five ages: the Colonial Period, ending in 1776, and the Independent Period, beginning the same year. The five ages of our Modern History are: 1. The fifteenth century, Age of Columbus, or Discoveries. 2. The sixteenth century, Age of Cortez, or Conquests. 3. The seventeenth century, Age of Penn, or settlements. 4. The eighteenth century, Age of Washington, or Independence. 5. The nineteenth century, Age of Bolivar, or Liberation.

The five Maps are to be those of—1. America in the earliest times. 2. North America in the fifteenth century. 3. South America, at the same period. 4. The United States towards 1800. 5. Anahuac or Mexico, towards 1600.

The twenty Plates will exhibit Plans and Views of the Monuments of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Mexico, Peru, &c. to illustrate the annals of the ancient American Empires of Atala, Talega, Cuzo, Tollecan, Aztecs, Natchez, Hayati, Guanimela, Maya, Chiapa, Mohicans, Colhua, Inca, Arauca, Guaranis, Cutan, Gali, &c.

☞ Agents of the Saturday Evening Post, will please endeavour to procure Subscribers; they will be entitled to 10 per cent. commission. oct. 21—tf

The Committee of Instruction of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

GIVE Notice that Lectures will be delivered in the Hall of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE during the ensuing Winter, as follows:

Dr. R. M. Patterson will deliver a general introductory Lecture.

On Tuesday, Nov. 7th, Professor Jones will deliver an introductory to his course on Practical Mechanics, and continue every Tuesday evening.

On Thursday, Nov. 9th, Dr. F. Bache will deliver an introductory to his course on Chemistry, as applied to the Arts, and continue every Thursday evening.

Saturday is appropriated to Volunteer Lectures; Lectures to commence at half past 7 o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be obtained by members of the Institute, by application to Mr. John Richardson, Treasurer, corner of Seventh and Carpenter streets, or at the Lecture Room, on the Nights of the Introductory Lectures, which will be open to the public.

Persons wishing to become members may obtain Tickets by application to the Treasurer, and paying $3.

Tickets for the course, to sons or apprentices of members, $1 ea h. R. M. PATTERSON, Chairman.

oct. 21—tf J. B. GARRIGUES, Secretary.

CALEDONIAN TAVERN,
Corner of Spruce and Little Dock streets.

JAMES RIDDOCK respectfully thanks his friends and the public for the patronage he received during the period he kept the Caledonian Tavern, No. 43 South street. He now begs leave to intimate that he has removed to the corner of Spruce and Little Dock streets, where he will use his endeavours to merit a continuation of that support he has already experienced.

He will always have on hand the first quality of Wines, Liquors, &c.

☞ J. R. has fitted up the Cellar in a neat and convenient manner, and engaged a respectable man to take charge of the same, where Refreshments will be provided on the shortest notice. oct. 21—3t

Attention—Lottery Adventurers!

THE Election for members of Congress, Legislature, City Councils, Sheriff, &c. having terminated, we invite the attention of all, whether friends or opponents to the present administration, Federalists or Democrats, to call at our Office and secure a chance in the brilliant Scheme which will draw in this City early next month, (November). Those who may have been so unfortunate as to lose, on the race on Tuesday week, may regain the amount, in the one to be run in November next, provided they make speedy application at "Our House."

The Scheme contains Prizes of 20,000, 10,000, 4,000, 2,000, 1,500, 1,020, 10 of 1000, 500, 200, &c.

Tickets, Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, for sale at
ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S
Lottery Office, No. 43 S. Third st. 2d door above Chesnut
Cash always advanced for Prizes, &c. oct. 21

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.
$20,000 HIGHEST PRIZE.

THE next Class draws on the 18th of the coming month, those who are not prepared with a passport to the Temple of Fortune, are requested to call at

B. DAVIS'S OFFICE.

34 N. Third st. opposite Hunkel's,

Where they can be supplied with any variety of chances for the capital prizes of

$20,000,	$1,500,
$10,000,	$1,020,
$4,000,	$1,000,
$2,000,	

Price of tickets five dollars, shares in proportion.

Oct. 21—1t

LE SOUVENIR,
OR PICTURESQUE POCKET DIARY FOR 1827.

WILL be published in a few days, the above Work in a variety of elegant bindings containing an Almanack—ruled pages for memorandums—Cash Account—corrected Lists of both Houses of Legislature—Governors of the Respective States—Foreign Ministers—Literary Selections—and a variety of useful information—Illustrated with Thirteen highly finished engravings of American Scenery by the most eminent Artists. A. R. POOLE.

Oct. 7—tf 88 Chesnut street.

Ready Made Coffin Warehouse,
At No. 102 1-2 Arch-street,
Between Fifth and Sixth sts. (south side.)

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage already received, respectfully informs the public that his ready made Coffin Warehouse continues to be kept open for the reception of orders, there being always a general assortment of Coffins, of various sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented, also stuff of every description, ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing hearse, carriages, shrouds, scarfs, crape, ice boxes, &c.

The subscriber well aware of the great advantages accruing from such an establishment to the citizens of neighbouring cities, not only in the saving of trouble to their families and friends, but the too frequent exorbitant charges made by the several persons they must necessarily apply to on such lamentable occasions, was induced to commence the above named business, confidently trusting to his fellow citizens for support; at the same time assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to the faithful and prompt discharge of all that relates to the above establishment.

It is likewise my intention to keep at the Warehouse a regular list of the names of the sextons attached to every church in the city, with their places of residence, terms of burying, &c. which will be open to the inspection of those favouring me with their custom.

There is also a layer out of the dead always in attendance at the establishment. W. H. MOORE.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. Oct. 7—8t

PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTION,
For correcting Impediments of Speech.

No. 9 South Ninth street, (opposite the University.)

DR. THOS. P. JONES, convinced of the superior excellence of the methods pursued by Mrs. Leigh and Dr. Yates of New York, for curing stammering and other impediments of speech, has associated himself with Miss NOAH, for the purpose of conducting the institution in this city. The system was made known to Dr. J. without any view to the present undertaking; of its correctness in principle he was perfectly satisfied, and the numerous evidences of its success, which he has since witnessed, both here and in New York, have fully confirmed the truth of his first impressions, and induced him to accede to a request that he would aid in the extension of its benefits.

By Mrs. LEIGH'S newly discovered remedy, in a few weeks, and in many instances, a few days, are sufficient to enable the most obstinate stammerer to speak with fluency whilst a relapse is almost impossible. Numerous testimonials may be seen by application at this institution.

N. B. Letters post paid, addressed to either of the principals, No 9 South Ninth street, will be promptly attended to. Sept 30—6t

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.
ROBINSON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have opened their store, No. 70 South Third street, between Walnut and Chesnut, a few doors below Girard's bank, where they offer, wholesale and retail, Morocco Leather suitable for Shoemakers, Coachmakers, Hatters and others, which they will dispose of at moderate prices; also, White Leather and Buckskin. Wood for N. trees and Upholstery, on the lowest terms, for cash. Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase.

aug 26—6m

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE attention of the public is respectfully requested to the elegant assortment of French and American Paper Hangings and Borders, now selling off at reduced prices, to close a concern.

BECK & STEWART,

oct. 21—tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut sts.

SURGICAL.

MOST experienced Medical men of every country are well aware that no one disease to which man is subject, is more common, painful, and even dangerous than that of Hernia, or Rupture; and it is much to be lamented that so extensive an evil has hitherto been so poorly provided for. Dr. Hull, having witnessed, during twenty five years practice in Surgery, the distress and misery attending the disease of Rupture, and the fatal consequences frequently incident to it, and being convinced that these unhappy effects generally resulted from the use of badly constructed Trusses, or the neglect to use any, was prompted from feelings of professional duty, and an anxious desire to witness a more effectual remedy, to devote a share of his time to the construction of an instrument for the purpose. He is now satisfied that he has brought into successful operation an improved Truss, happily adapted to all cases of Rupture in both sexes, and from his own experience and that of others, is persuaded he has given to the world an important alleviator, as well as a probable cure for a disability or disease which hitherto the pride of professional science has too much neglected.

The following, among many other testimonials which may be adduced, are presented to the public, in confirmation of the superior efficacy of this Instrument, not only in giving ease and comfort even in cases the most difficult and where other means have proved ineffectual, but in performing cures on persons of all ages.

Dr. Mott, Professor of Surgery, in the University of New York *deposes*, "that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull possesses, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application, in all cases, an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure." Also "I am of opinion that the union of surgical design and mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of practical Surgeons in Europe and America.—Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles; the permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and ultimately to accomplish a CURE of the disease."

T. W. Hunter, M. D. deposes as follows, "In two very interesting cases of scrotal Hernia (which is the worst and most difficult kind) to which this deponent was called about five years ago, one in this city, and the other in Brooklyn, it was worn with *perfect comfort* and effected a complete CURE of both in less than 12 months. This Instrument is approved of by the most eminent Surgeons in the United States and Europe, particularly by the celebrated Sir Astley Cooper of London.

Dr. Perkins late Professor of Surgery in Dartmouth College, deposes and says of this invention,—"It has a plane pad fixed on a concave plate, so that instead of the strong pressure being made by the centre of the pad, (as is the case in all Trusses) this of Dr. Hull's makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre, it thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually, in many cases to effect a radical and permanent cure."

Samuel Osborn M. D. a highly respectable Surgeon of the city of New York, deposes as follows,—"The principle upon which the Truss of Dr. Hull is made to act is a well known Surgical principle but never before called into successful operation in this disease, viz. pressure disposing to contraction, approximation and adhesion, the consequence of which is, in this disease, frequent well known CURE by Dr. Hull's Truss, as known to the deponent."

Joseph Evans, late of Philadelphia, leather Merchant, deposes,—"That having been ruptured about seven years I applied to Dr. Hull in person, who furnished me with one of his patent hinge Trusses, and after wearing it about six months *I found myself entirely cured*, so much so that I can walk about with safety *without wearing the Truss*; and in my opinion it is one of the greatest improvements, and blessings to mankind that is known."

Dr. A. G. Hull, informs the public and unfortunate sufferers that he can now be seen at his office in Eighth st. No. 38, where he will, during his stay in the city, devote particular attention to the application of his Truss in all cases; and from former experience in the effectual qualities of this instrument, he flatters himself that he will in cases the most difficult, be able to render comfortable even those sufferers who have hitherto found all other means ineffectual, and have abandoned every hope of relief.

An assortment of these Instruments for every species of Rupture will be kept at the office; and as a skilful application is necessary, the business will, during my absence, be conducted by Dr. Jones, who has obtained perfect knowledge of the qualities and use of this instrument, while engaged in the circle of my practice in medicine and Surgery. A. G. HULL.

Oct. 14—tf

DR. DEAN'S
Vegetable Rheumatic Pills.

A SAFE and effectual remedy for the Rheumatism.—A number of certificates have been given from respectable individuals of their good qualities, and happy effects. Sold Wholesale and Retail by

EDWARD B. GARRIGUES,
Druggist and Apothecary, No. 238 Market street, Philada.

oct. 21—3t*

Just Published, and for Sale

AT the Book Stores of Messrs. H. C. Carey & I. Lea, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets; and of Mr. Thomas Desilver, No. 253 Market street, and at the Author's School Room, No. 73 North Sixth street,

"The Modern Presbyterian Hierarchy in the United States of America, far worse than Popery, demonstrated by a most Tyrannical Persecution, carried on for many years, by the same, against the Rev. Francis Hindman, both while and since he was a member of that Body."

Philada. Oct. 21—3t

LEECHES WANTED.

WANTED about *One Thousand Leeches*, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply to

CHARLES W. RICHARDS,
Cupper and Bleeder, No. 258 N. 3d street.

oct. 21—3t

PLAID CLOAKS.

FOR Sale, Wholesale and Retail, a large quantity of Women's and Children's Plaid Cloaks of various qualities, from $1 75 to $7, per Cloak.

Also, an assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Furniture Chintzes, Bed Tickings, plain and twilled Bombazetts, Norwich Crapes and Bombazeens, Merino and Norwich Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, &c.

THOMAS PARKER,
10th mo. 21st—3t* No. 28 South 2d street.

CLOTHING STORE.
ASHTON & SON, Tailors,
No. 16 Market-street, Philada.

OFFER for Sale a handsome stock of Seasonable Clothing, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Bronze, Green and Plumb DRESS COATS; Blue, Brown, Claret and Citron Frocks; Drab and Blue Box; Bang-up and New Market Coats; Blue, Green and Mixtures Coatees, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. of various qualities, colours and patterns.

Ready-made Linen, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. together with an elegant assortment of Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order, and *warranted* to fit both MAN and MIND.

Also, On hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOAKS.

Wholesale dealers in any of the above articles are invited to call and examine previous to purchasing.

oct. 21—tf

COTTON MANUFACTORY.

FOR Sale, a Cotton Mill and appurtenances with about fourteen acres of good Land, in a healthy neighbourhood, four miles from the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge, Philadelphia.

There are on the premises, a substantial Stone Mill-House, sixty by thirty feet, three stories high, with a garret of the same dimensions, all plastered and well finished; the latter has been used as a picking and store room. A dying and bleach House, and work shop of stone, about ninety by twenty feet, with copper boilers, dry kettles, bleaching apparatus, &c. A convenient and well finished Stone Mansion House, with other buildings sufficient to accommodate from eight to ten families. A stone ware-house and weaving rooms, of two stories, fifty by eighteen feet, well finished, and a frame stable and barn.

The mill contains about one thousand Spindles, together with the necessary preparatory machinery. There are two substantial dams on the place, the fall being about fifty feet, of which twenty-six feet are now applied at the lower seat to a water wheel of about twenty-three feet diameter.

With the premises may also be had a number of Looms, and other articles adapted to the narrow weaving business. For terms apply to the subscribers in Philadelphia

SAMUEL HAYDOCK,
10 mo. 21st—4t CHARLES TOWNSEND.

CITIZEN'S LINE for NEWYORK
In connection with the Steam-Boats
Pennsylvania & Congress,

Via Bordentown & Washington, 24 miles land carriage.

The Steam-Boat PENNSYLVANIA,
Captain E. W. KELLUM,

Will leave Arch-street Wharf every morning (Sundays excepted), at SIX o'clock, A.M. for Bordentown.—Passengers will then take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, 24 miles to Washington, N. J. there take the Steam Boat CONGRESS, Captain Degraw, and arrive in New-York by five o'clock the same day.—Fare through $3 50. For seats, apply at

No. 8 ARCH street, corner of Front,

Or of the Captain, on board the Boat, at Arch street Wharf.—All baggage at the risque of the owners.

LYON, WARD & Co.
Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1826. *Proprietors.*

To Printers and Bookbinders.
L. JOHNSON,

STEREOTYPE Founder, 27 Cypress Alley, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Brass Rules, Furniture of every description, Cases, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Stands, &c. &c. which he offers on most reasonable terms.

L. J. has just received a variety of Plates, of new and beautiful patterns, for ornamenting the covers of books, which are worthy the attention of Bookbinders.

For sale as above, about 100 lbs. Bourier, White's cast. It has been used for Stereotyping, and is as good as new.

Books, Blanks, Bank Checks, Lottery Tickets, Cuts, &c. &c. Stereotyped with neatness and despatch.

sept 16—3m

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public that they have commenced the grocery business, trading under the firm of Wilson and Summers, at the corner of Noble and 2nd, Streets, next door to the Tavern and yard, sign of the Lion, kept by Jacob Gilbert, where they intend keeping a choice assortment of all articles in their line which they will dispose of on the very lowest terms they flatter themselves by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

SHIPLEY WILSON,
GEORGE SUMMERS.

N. B. All kinds of Country produce taken in payment, viz. whiskey, butter, hams, yarn, rags, &c. *at the highest market price.*

aug 19—6t

CHEAP GOODS.

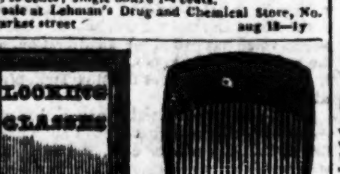
C. K. SERVOSS, No. 67 North Second, 8 doors above Arch street, offers for sale, at the average auction prices, a handsome assortment of Looking glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery &c. Oct. 7—6t*

HEAD ACHE SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is composed of indigenous herbs, and without Tobacco. Many persons have assured me of the great relief they have experienced from it. It is particularly recommended to persons afflicted with the nervous Head Ache, as well as those arising from recent colds, attended with weeping and watery eyes. Persons subject to Hickup, will find immediate relief by taking a pinch or two.

A few gross of the Snuff, with directions. Price per dozen, 25 cents; single box, 6 1-4 cents.

For sale at Lehman's Drug and Chemical Store, No. 320 Market street aug 19—1y



TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. ELLIOTT offers for sale at No. 123 Market street third door above Third street, North side, a very extensive assortment of Looking Glasses, Combs, Japan Ware and Fancy Articles, comprising in part, Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, Tortoise Shell, Tuck, Long and Side Combs, and a beautiful Article called Spanish Shell Combs, which from the neatness and great resemblance of tortoise shell, claim attention.

Southern and Western Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as his prices are such as to insure sales. april 15—1y

LA FAYETTE OFFICE!
ONCE MORE!! SAYS FORTUNE!!!

AMONG the blessings devolved upon us by the exertions of the enterprizing "Union Canal Company," may be enumerated the happiness, riches, honours and comforts bestowed on the customers of KENNEDY & Co. by the following rich and splendid Prizes which they have SOLD and PAID:

22, 39, 49,	in a whole Ticket	$20,000
22, 34, 37,	do. do.	30,000
18, 41, 46,	do. do	15,000
37, 7, 12,	in Eighths, - - - -	10,000
22, 39, 56,	in Quarters, - - - -	6,000
18, 22, 6,	in Halves, - - - -	5,000
22, 19, 20,	in a whole Ticket. - -	4,000
9, 11, 14,	do. do.	1,750
13, 22, 25,	do. do.	2,500

Besides Shares of 10,000 to an apprentice boy, and share to Mr. B——, boot maker in Third street! Comment is unnecessary!—The following questions naturally arise—

Q. What makes Kennedy & Co. sell so many Prizes?
A. Because they sell so many Tickets.
Q. What makes them sell so many Tickets?
A. Because they are so very lucky, and sell so cheap the public love to deal with them!!

Kennedy & Co. sell Mr. Jefferson's Tickets at *first cost!* they have schemes of it which they invite all to call and see *gratis*. Much uncurrent money taken at *par* for Tickets. All lottery information imparted *gratis*. *All Communications (post paid) receive the same prompt attention as if personal application were made, if directed to*

KENNEDY & CO.
At the Lucky La Fayette Office,
No. 45 S. Third street, one door above Chesnut, east side

☞ Call and behold the splendid Scheme of the next Union Canal Lottery. Remember KENNEDY & CO. sold (lately) $30,000 and $20,000, &c. in the Union Canal and PAID the CASH the moment demanded!!!

oct. 24—tf

PHILADELPHIA
Suspender Manufactory,

No. 2 Bank street, second door below Market, and Store No. 80 Market street.

ABRAHAM L. VANHORN respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his store from No. 13 North Third street, to No. 80 Market street, next to the Indian King tavern, where he has opened a Suspender Store, and has for sale at both the above places, a complete and general assortment of Patent Spring and Roler and other Suspenders, many of which are made upon a new and improved plan, which he will sell wholesale and retail, as low as can be purchased in the United States.

Country Merchants and those who deal in the article, would find it to their advantage to call.

Also Gentlemen's Hair and Silk Stocks, Cravat Stiffners, Russian Belts or Corsets, manufactured and sold as above. Also, all kinds of Suspenders repaired.

Gentlemen wanting a single pair can have their measure taken and made to any pattern. june 10—tf

GUSTAVUS SHULZ,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
No. 122 N. Third, 4 doors above Race street,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past favors, and informs them that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of BRASS EIGHT DAY CLOCKS, with or without cases, which he warrants of superior and most fashionable workmanship. His prices are as low as possible, from $40 to $50 with cases, and from $25 to $30 without cases.

He likewise embraces this opportunity to recommend his large assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, and other articles in his line. Repairs done by him at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, as he claims a further share of public patronage.

may 27—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Subscriber offers to the public a Medicine prepared by herself, as an effectual remedy for Cancers, Kings-Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Sore Legs, or any kind of tumours, tetter, or inflamatory diseases.

It is taken inwardly and has never failed to perform a cure in that species of disease which effects the nose and pallet, even when parts affected have been almost destroyed by them.

It is so powerful that one bottle has always been found beneficial, and in cases where Cancers have progressed so far as to be absolutely incurable, it will remove the pain, and preserve the lives of the patients for months and sometimes for years.

The price per bottle is two dollars.

The residence of the Subscriber is in Ashtown, Delaware County, Pa. one and a half miles from Middletown Cross Roads, and at William Martin's Factory.

RACHEL BUFFINGTON.

N. B. Persons from a distance can be accommodated with boarding in the neighborhood of the advertiser.

aug 14—3m*

Dr. Blayney's Celebrated
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Faithfully prepared from the Doctor's Receipt by his Widow.

THE great efficacy of these Pills has been experienced for more than twenty years; they will certainly prevent any superabundant accumulation of Bile in the Stomach and Bowels, if one or two of them are taken regularly twice a week at bed time during the summer season, and will not as a tonic or strengthener, if Bilious disorders or complaints to which the Stomach and Bowels are subject are already formed; they should be taken regularly every night, as long as the symptoms of disease remain.

These Pills may be safely taken at any time without danger of catching cold, as there is no preparation of Mercury in their composition, and have been used by mariners with the happiest effects, in the East and West Indies, and in South America.

Sold by Mrs. Blayney, at No. 170, South Third street, near Pine street, and by her appointment, William Miller corner of Second and Chesnut streets.

Mrs. Blayney prepares the Eye Salve which was successfully used in the Doctor's practice for several years.

Also, a Salve particularly efficacious in the cure of wounds and sores. It is a certain remedy for corns.

Oct. 21—3t*

PLAYING CARDS.

EAGLES, Henry VIII. and Merry Andrew Playing Cards, with spotted and plain backs.

Also—Blank Cards for Printing, and Gilt Edged Visiting Cards, manufactured and for sale by

BECK & STEWART,
oct. 21—tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut-sts.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED with a general assortment of Silk Goods, at the lowest prices, for cash or acceptances.

STOKES & BUZBY.
Oct. 7—3m* 96 1-2 Market-street.

ROWLEY & ALBURGER,
PLUMBERS,

REMOVED to the corner of Carpenter and Decatur streets, directly in the rear of the Arcade. Manufacture Lead Pipes of all sizes, warranted superior to any imported. On hand, SMALL IRON PIPES, which will be fixed on reasonable terms. HYDRANTS of all kinds made, fixed and repaired. July 15—6m

MEAD'S PILLS.

THE length of time these pills have been in use, and the uniform satisfaction they have given in all those deranged conditions of the digestive organs, known by the term Dyspepsia, has established for them the reputation of being, without doubt, the best remedy known for the above complaint. They operate mildly, correcting all sourness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the organs which give rise to it; and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole chylopoetic viscera, or organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigour to the whole system.

Sold, in New York, by Hull & Bowne, 146 Pearl street, who are agents for the patentee, and by O. Hull & Co. 221 Broadway. In Philadelphia, by Thatcher & Thompson, and Stephen North, Market street, and by S. Griffiths, Chesnut street. In Baltimore, by William Butler, and C. & D. & S. Keener, Market street, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States.

June 3—tf

☞ THE TELESCOPE,
PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE design of the Telescope is to point out the various evils which obstruct the progress of Christianity; to expose and correct abuses in religion among all sects and parties without partiality to any.

In addition to this, it contains a variety of miscellaneous matter; and also a summary of domestic and foreign news.

In consequence of the increasing patronage of the work, (there now being nearly five thousand copies printed) arrangements have been made to publish it in Philadelphia, the same as it has been in New York. Consequently marriages and deaths, with other intelligence will be inserted.

TERMS OF THE TELESCOPE.

Vol. III will be published on a size larger sheet, with smaller type, and contain about one fourth more matter.

Fifty-two numbers will be delivered to subscribers in the city, for $1 75, if paid in advance, or 50 cents per quarter.

*** Communications and Subscriptions received at 107 North Front street. may 27—6m

LEWIS TEESE,

FASHIONABLE HAT MANUFACTORY, No. 124 North Third street, 2 doors above Race, where Hats of every description may be obtained by Wholesale and Retail, which, for beauty and durability, and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city. Fine Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats; also, Imitation Beaver, which he offers for sale at very low prices. Country Merchants will find it their interest to call, as the subscriber flatters himself he will give general satisfaction.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order, at the shortest notice. Sept. 23—1y

F. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Monroe Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 21—1y

Select Didactic Seminary,
FROMBERGER'S COURT.

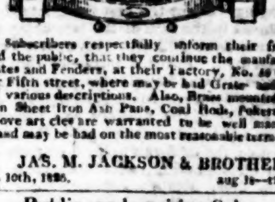
J. H. BROWN, respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Monday, the 21st of August next.

For terms, &c. apply at No. 11, Fromberger's Court, running from Second between Market and Arch streets.

N. B. J. H. B. will commence a course of evening tuition on the first of October next, in Arithmetic, Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c. apply as above.

Philad. August 10, 1826. aug 12—tf*

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Grates,
Made on the most Approved Plan.



THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue the manufacture of Grates and Fenders, at their Factory, No. 40 Cherry near Fifth street, where may be had Grates and Fenders of various descriptions. Also, Brass mounted and common Sheet Iron Ash Pans, Coal Hods, Pokers, &c. The above articles are warranted to be well manufactured, and may be had on the most reasonable terms, for cash.

JAS. M. JACKSON & BROTHER.

8 mo. 10th, 1826. aug 19—tf*

Public and positive Sale
Of Fruit, Forest and Ever-Green Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Grape Vines, &c. &c.

ON MONDAY morning, 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will commence the Sale of a large and general assortment of NURSERY TREES, and Plants of every description, a great portion of which are grafted with the best varieties of Trees, and now are in complete order for removal. The Sale will be positive, and terms made known by

JOHN EVANS.

Nearly opposite the U. S. Arsenal, near Frankford.

oct. 28—3t

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
Lee's New London Bilious PILLS.

THE public are particularly reminded, that when the above named Pills are offered for sale without my WRITTEN Signature at the bottom of each envelope of Directions, they are *imitations and counterfeits*, and not prepared by me, nor by my authority. My Genuine Pills are known by the *written* signature, with pen and black ink, immediately under the printed letters, S. H. P. LEE, at the foot of each direction bill. The Imitations have no written signatures; to affix which would be *forgery*.

☞ Every purchaser should examine the above infallible test, if they would have the same Pills, which have been so universally in use in Families for the past twenty-five years.

SAMUEL H. P. LEE, M. C. M. S.
Sole Preparer and Inventor.

New London, Conn October, 1826.

N. B. The above genuine pills for sale, wholesale and retail at the Drug Stores of J. Thompson, N. W. corner of High and Second streets, and E. & C. Yarnall's, High, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia. oct 28—6t

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—At that spacious and long established warehouse, at the S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, will be exhibited for private sale, from this period until the first of March, a vast number of the most fashionable and well made military BEDS, of various sizes, that have ever been offered for sale on this continent. The materials are comprised of English water proof ticking of a late importation, and Feathers that have undergone an original process not known by any other Upholsterers in the city; they are so well prepared that they will need no airing in the warmest day of our climate. There are also 120 pure curled hair Mattrasses, 76 Spanish and Carolina moss Mattrasses, of every size, 40 Field Post Bedsteads, together with 500 pair Venetian Window Blinds, embracing almost every fashionable pattern and size now extant. There are some splendid patterns of the most modern and fanciful kind, recently received from Europe. All of the above articles will be offered to the public at the most reduced prices ever presented to the citizens of this metropolis.

All of which will be sold considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Philadelphia, for Cash or City Acceptances.

BARTLESON & HARMER,
jan 7—1y S.E. corner of Pine and Second streets.

CHARLES THUM,
CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,
No. 4, North Sixth Street,

Two doors from Market street, west side.

June 3—6m

Medical Text Books.

FOR Sale by H. C. CAREY & I. LEA, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, complete sets of the Medical Text Books of the University of Pennsylvania, viz.

Chapman's Therapeutics, 2 vols. 8 vo.
Caldwell's Cullen, 2 vols. 8 vo.
Horner's Practical Anatomy, 1 vol. 8 vo.
Henry's Chemistry, 2 vols. 8 vo.
James' Burne's Midwifery, 2 vols. 8 vo.
Hooper's Medical Dictionary, 1 vol. 8 vo.
Gibson's Surgery, 2 vols. 8 vo.
Dewees' Midwifery, 1 vol. 8 vo.
Dewees on Children, 1 vol. 8 vo.
Cox's Dispensatory, 1 vol. 8 vo.
Broussais' Physiology, 1 vol. 8 vo. } Will be published in a few days.
Bonner's System of Anatomy, 2 vols. 8vo }

ALSO, FOR SALE,
Richerand's Physiology, 1 vol. 8 vo.
Wistars' Anatomy, 2 vols. 8 vo.
Dorsey's Surgery, 2 vols. 8 vo.
Ellis' Formulary, 1 vol. 8 vo.
Cooper's Manual of Surgery, 1 vol. 12 mo.

The above works are all of the best and most recent Editions.

H. C. CAREY & I. LEA, have constantly on hand an extensive collection of Medical Works.

They have lately received an extensive supply of French and English Medical and Surgical Works.

oct 28—3t

A YOUNG WOMAN

WHO is fully competent to undertake the part of an assistant in a Public School, wishes to obtain such a situation. A line left at this Office, directed to A. B. will be attended to. oct. 21—3t

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 266 North Third street,

200	Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,	
100	do. Bog White	do. do.
200	Reams Hardware Paper.	
800	do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,	
150	do. Music Paper,	
1300	do. Medium Printing, of different kinds.	
750	do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.	
	Quarto Post, No. 1, 2, and 3.	

Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c. aug 12—tf

*** The highest price given for rags.